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THE FRONT PAGE

The newly-formed Camera Club of Sarnia, Ont., held its inaugural meeting last week and had as its guest and speaker "Jay" of SATURDAY NIGHT, who expatiated on the advantages of club organization to such good effect that twenty-eight new members were enrolled. We hope to be able to present our readers at an early date with a number of examples of the work of the Sarnia camera artists, who are a group of exceptional originality and skill.

Canadian camera artists are reminded that SATURDAY NIGHT's weekly competitions will be resumed at the beginning of June, and that the present climatic conditions are highly favorable for certain types of landscape work. We hope to make the competition bigger and better than ever, and are considering ways and means for encouraging the participation of Camera Clubs as organizations rather than merely as individuals.

ONE of the chief difficulties in the present European situation arises out of the fact that Herr Hitler is an orator rather than a statesman, and that in his passionate desire for the success of whatever speech he happens to be making at the time, to whatever audience, he is completely forgetful of the speeches which he has made at other times and to other audiences. At the present time he is wholly concerned with the distinction between treaties made with Russia, which he insists on regarding as the enemy of all forms of national government, and treaties made with other countries which he regards as accepting the national principle. Acting upon this distinction—about the validity of which there is now considerable doubt, since Russia has joined the League of Nations and apparently abandoned all official interest in the World Revolution—Herr Hitler proceeds to tear up the Locarno Treaty. But it is only a few months ago that he was drawing an entirely different distinction, between treaties imposed upon Germany by force and treaties which Germany voluntarily accepted; and acting upon that distinction, he gave the most solemn assurances that Germany had no intention of repudiating its Locarno obligations. Both distinctions provide good talking points for a speech, but it is obvious that a man who changes his talking points so frequently is one with whom it is very difficult to arrive at a durable understanding.

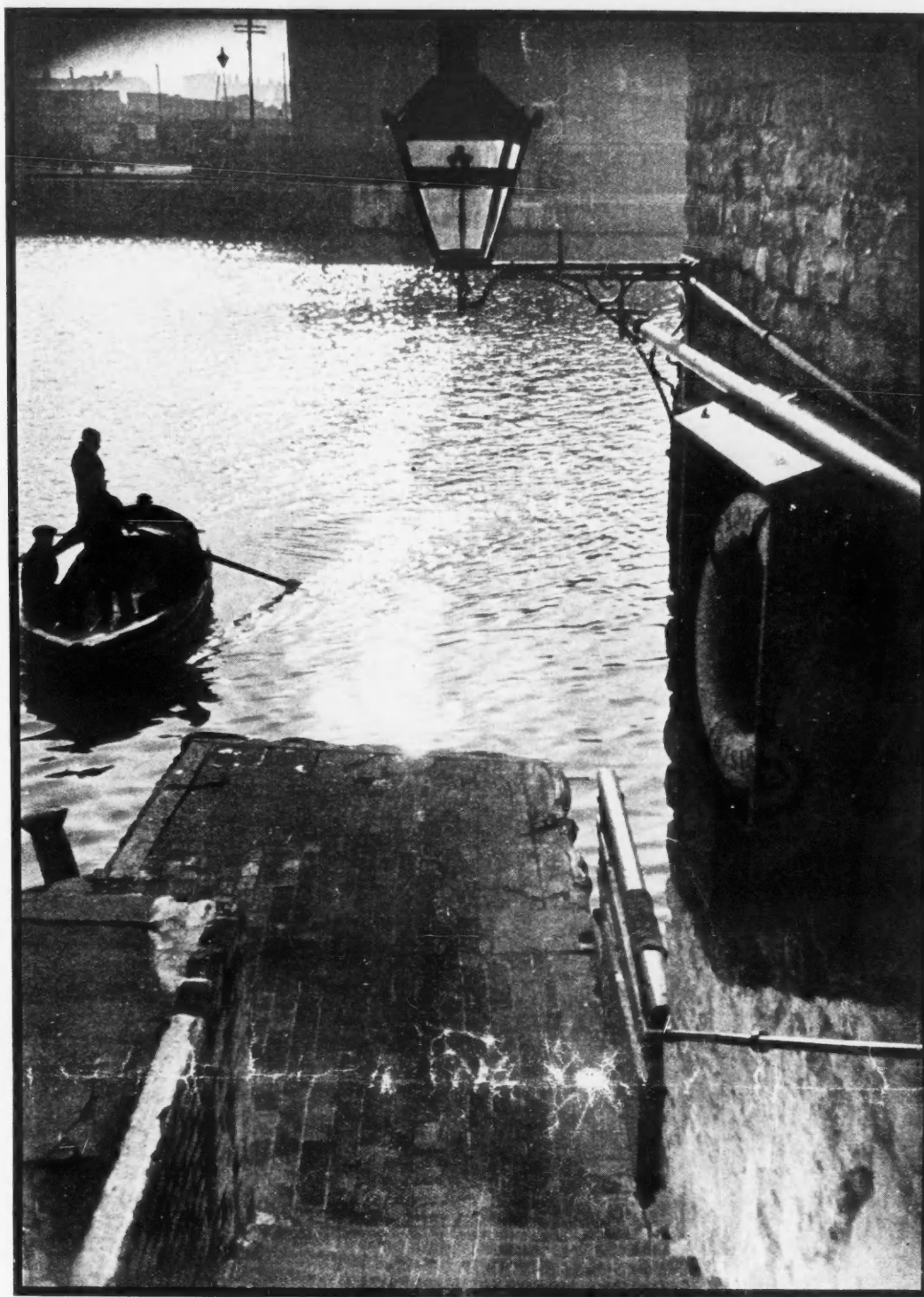
Similarly, we have heard nothing from Herr Hitler for the last three years about the state of mind of the German people at the end of the war, except that it was the result of the extraordinary and malignant influence exerted upon them by the Jews and international pacifists in their midst. Had it not been for these Jews and international pacifists, we were constantly assured, the Germans would have gone on fighting until they achieved a tolerable peace. But we are now told, in a section of the Rhineland speech obviously intended for American consumption, that a very important influence in the production of the German state of mind at the end of the war was the ideal of international relationship enunciated by President Wilson, set forth in his Fourteen Points, and more or less embodied in the League of Nations Covenant. These two ideas are obviously irreconcilable, and the only explanation of them is that in the first place Herr Hitler was addressing himself to his fellow Germans whom he desired to whip up into a frenzy of nationalistic hatred, and that in the second instance he was addressing himself to a world public opinion which he knew to be sympathetic to the Wilsonian ideal.

Unfortunately the oratorical type of statesmanship is, at this juncture in the world's affairs, by no means confined to Germany. It is a characteristic of the workings of the uninformed and tyrannical mob government which has been altogether too prevalent ever since the war, and which in many countries has allowed into the background the more responsible and far-sighted statesmen whose policies have some measure of permanency and consistency. The endeavor to deal with the vagaries of these oratorical and inconsistent rulers by tying them down by means of treaties which lack any effective means of enforcement seems to be futile. Surely the one hope of restraining them within reasonable limits lies in the strengthening of a collective system for the maintenance of the peace, in which world opinion rather than the manipulated opinion of a single nation will be the controlling factor and will have sufficient force at its disposal to keep the orators from too many inconsistencies.

AN ILLITERATE NATION

CANADIAN educationists have been growing more and more disturbed over the prevalent inability of otherwise educated Canadians to use the English language with accuracy, to say nothing of literary effect. Signs of that disturbance have frequently made their way into SATURDAY NIGHT, as witness an article by Sir Andrew Macphail in June of last year. The Ontario College of Education has been taking it very seriously, and in a recent issue of its periodical, *The School*, it published an article by Mr. E. H. A. Watson, which is highly unflattering to the present students of Ontario secondary schools.

We might perhaps console ourselves for the deficiencies in this respect of our secondary schoolboys, by reminding ourselves that they play good hockey and that that may perhaps be an equally important element in the equipment of the educated Canadian. But nobody, we fear, can extend that principle to the case of the students in our universities. A university man who cannot write good English is not educated as a university man ought to be; and yet Canada is full of undergraduates and graduates of universities who cannot write good English. For illumination on



SPANGLED WATERS. The winter sun on the river at the Gas Works Ferry, Bristol Docks, England.

this subject we have an article in *The Queen's Quarterly* by Mr. Eric Duthie, a member of the English department at Queen's University, and himself a graduate of Aberdeen. Mr. Duthie has been performing an experiment upon forty Canadian university students, of the first, second, third and fourth years. He asked them to name one book apiece by Hemingway, Morley Callaghan, John dos Passos, Somerset Maugham, and Tolstoy. Twenty-six knew nothing at all by any of these writers. Seven knew of "Anna Karenina" (it had just been filmed). Six knew two books, one Tolstoy and one Maugham. Most of the students could not spell the names. Not one of them mentioned any work that had not circulated as a film. Mr. Duthie went on to their periodical-reading habits. They were strong on *Good Housekeeping* and *The Pictorial Review*; one read *Esquire* (at least he said he read it), one the *Atlantic Monthly*, one *Current History* and one the *New Republic*. Not a soul among them (and for this we refuse to blush) read SATURDAY NIGHT, the *New York Nation*, the *Canadian Forum*, or any English or Canadian review of literature and politics.

What Mr. Duthie says about their writing we cannot set down here. It is too painful for the readers of a weekly, though it may be all right in a review which appears only once a quarter. The interesting thing is that he blames the condition of these unfortunates entirely upon the inadequate teaching of English in the secondary schools. Ninety

per cent. of them, he says, got "from half to less than a tenth as much practice in writing English as their counterparts in a British high school." There is, we think, another factor, of which Mr. Duthie will perhaps take notice when he has been here longer. We suspect that the home background of these students, compared with the home background of the English students, is such that it would be just about twice as much trouble to them to write half as much English as their British counterparts. Parents and home life are still, even in Canada, an important factor in the teaching of the native language; and good books, good periodicals, and a respect for good writing are still much too rare in this country.

TOO MUCH PICKETING

THERE was profound significance in the request made to the Minister of Justice last week by a delegation of the All-Canadian Congress of Labor, that the Criminal Code should be amended to render illegal the picketing of a place of business in which there is no lock-out or labor dispute. Not only that, but what this request signifies is, precisely what SATURDAY NIGHT has been suggesting from time to time ever since the disputes between different types of labor organizations became a conspicuous element

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THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

Our hilarious horticulturist reports that he has invented a seedless catalogue.

It has been a bad week for the men, what with war alarms in Europe and fashion shows at home.

European nations lie under the shadow of war. And lie and lie and lie.

That man you see on the street talking to himself may not be insane. It's possible he's just a golfer counting the days.

The most amazing thing about the new threat of war in Europe is that it didn't develop out of the Olympic games.

Among the spring books that don't place undue emphasis on sex are the seed catalogues.

Esther says she's going to learn to golf this summer if it takes her the rest of her life.

NAZI EYES ON CANADA

BY JAMES BLAKE

RECENTLY a member of the British Parliament asked the Prime Minister if he would sound out the United States to see if they considered the Monroe Doctrine to extend to Canada. In other words, would the United States defend Canada?

Perhaps the inquirer had come across Colin Ross's book, *Herr Ross* is a German National Socialist, and I can vouch for his outlook as being typically Nazi. His book, not yet translated, has for title the German equivalent of "Between the U.S.A. and the Pole." It is published by Brockhaus of Leipzig.

The author seems to be a man of about 45, a veteran of twenty years of travel, with ten world voyages and as many travel books behind him. Five times he has visited America. He had thought to be done writing his "picture of the world," but the Hitler Revolution impels him to fare forth once more, this time to do a great service for his re-born nation, "to find a world-picture into which the New Germany will fit."

Nazi Germany's new unity and virility set him to dreaming of world empire. "Suddenly unbelievable possibilities open out before us again. The new German nation stands before the grandiose task of providing room and well-being for all her people. The creation of a New World for her is no wild play of fancy, but a plain reality which can be accomplished by the same indomitable will-power as that out of which the new Reich has sprung."

SO, IN a spirit of extreme frankness and complete honesty, the writer tells how he came to Canada and looked it over with an eye to serving his re-born Fatherland.

"Canada is one of the few remaining virgin territories on earth," he prefaces his book. "Who will gain possession of it? Of course you may answer that it has already been taken possession of, but we must accustom ourselves to the idea that nothing on earth is certain any more. It is very questionable if nations suffering under unbearable population pressure will forever tolerate that a few millions should hold a whole continent for themselves, only because they happened to get there first." Which is rather uncomfortable truth.

With this introduction he begins a study of Canada "through German eyes." Our friend belongs to the new school of Geo-politics in Germany, and believes that the world is to the virile and the numerous; that history is made today just as it was in the days when the Goths swept down over Rome.

"IDEAL," he says, "with that territory lying between the U.S.A. and the Pole. It goes by the name of a Dominion of the British Empire. That means its future is just as uncertain as that of the Empire itself. British, American and Canadian interests vie with each other here, and the outcome will be greatly affected by the fact that there is no more a true Canadian people here than there is an American people. There is a French-Canadian people, though, a mixture of European racial stock with a limited amount of Indian blood—the first distinct racial group to appear in America. But there is no whole Canadian nation, and possibly never will be one."

From Haushofer, founder of German Geo-politics, he quotes: "We must have look-outs with the keen

BEDTIME REFLECTIONS

BY HELEN SANGSTER

A dog is man's (and woman's) faithful friend.
He will cleave to you till his short days end.
His not to question what you have or say.
You who are god, and life, and polar star.
All that you do is right; his duty
Is someone whose return brings ecstasy.
Whose least rebuke can plunge the world in gloom.
Whose pardon sends his spirits to the moon.
A dog is a chord in your very heart, no doubt.
And a dog is something that has to be taken out.

eyesight of hungry ravens posted on all the important political fences in the world."

And so our look-out comes to Canada. By the strangest route; in a German freighter he passes to the North of Scotland and crosses the Atlantic by the extreme northerly route. The feat of the Balbo squadron is plainly much in his mind, and its success conjures up intriguing possibilities for this Geo-politics.

After speaking much about the Vikings (a Nordic race), and the search for the North-West Passage, he says: "After centuries of neglect this route has again become a live issue; it is the shortest air route to the New World."

HIS point of landing, like his route, is startlingly unusual. He lands in Newfoundland! And here is one of the most interesting chapters in the book. It is packed with historical background, with information, and with startling observations. What takes his eye is Newfoundland's strategic position, not only as take-off point for trans-Atlantic aviation, but as a potential naval fortress for the North Atlantic.

And so he finds Newfoundland's recent "deprival" of Dominion status fraught with deep meaning. Financial difficulties? You don't expect us to be so stupid as to believe that! It is rather a sign that Britain, seeing (as he believes) India, South Africa, Australia, Ireland and Canada slipping away from her, is taking a tighter grip on those colonies she

(Continued on Next Page)

WILL THEOCRACY CURE THE SOCIAL SYSTEM?

BY GEORGE W. McCracken

The time seems to be at hand for the entry into active Canadian politics of the remarkable body of enthusiasts who go by the name of the British-Israel World Federation, and whose chief organizer in Canada, the Rev. Mr. Springett, has recently announced the extreme satisfaction which its members feel at the prospect of the break-down of the League of Nations under the double difficulty of dealing with Italy and with Germany. In a sense the Federation has the same advantage as the Third International, in that it does not have to advocate, but merely to predict, the arrival of a state of things, which it regards as inevitable. But a powerful organization which regards a certain state of things as inevitable and at the same time highly desirable, cannot always refrain from imparting a little push to the course of events so that the inevitable will arrive more rapidly. The League of Nations Society in Canada is likely, therefore, to find its path a little more difficult on account of the rapid growth of the interesting body described in the accompanying article. A later article will deal with the Federation's prophetic teachings as derived from the Great Pyramid.

WHATEVER the relations between politics and religion, it is indisputable that the three principal Canadian offerings as substitutes for the democratic system are religiously concerned.

Canadian socialism, relying on a courageous group of the younger economists for its theory, depends more on the suggestion that it is the Christian method of government for its votes. Leaders of a great church are disputing about it. Social credit's torrent to Edmonton and trickle to Ottawa started from Mr. Aberhart's Bible Institute. Communism's concern is no less because it has taken religion as an opponent rather than an ally.

Now comes theocracy, the complete union of religion and politics. Among the oldest theories of government, except the pure force theories of aboriginal tribal chieftains, it is the latest to get into its stride as the cure for all the ills of the present social system. A source of amusement for casual observers, it has the most serious and sincere believers. Conspicuous with the most conservative sponsors, it is the most revolutionary of the theories. Communism, socialism and social credit would at least retain certain democratic elements. Theocracy would abolish every trace of the lawmaking power of the people.

The paradoxes of theocracy are probably infinite. One more may be mentioned; although the variety that is being advocated throughout Canada was in actual operation three thousand years ago. It is so up-to-date that it anticipates the collapse of the League of Nations and has a foreign policy ready for Great Britain, the Dominions, the United States and the Scandinavian countries when that event, fervently hoped for by theocrats, occurs.

THEOCRACY—God rule—is the system advocated by the British-Israel World Federation. Canadian Incorporated, an organization which has doubled its membership annually during the past three years. Its present membership of 6,100 may not seem very important at first glance, but it is not quite so insignificant when it is realized that every member signs a written declaration of agreement with the aims of the society and pays a fixed annual fee for the privilege of furthering those aims. Possibly 10,000,000 are members in the sense that they attend meetings with fair regularity and agree with the aims, which indeed would not seem an unreasonable estimate of the number who attend occasional meetings and read British-Israel literature.

The world headquarters of the movement in England is said to claim 6,000,000 members. There are about equal federations in the United States, the various Scandinavian countries and in all the British Dominions and colonies. The United States, being, of itself, the Anglo-Saxon Federation of America is adding to its membership so rapidly that it expects to have nearly as many delegates as the British Isles at the first international convention of the movement which is now being planned. It may be somewhat of a surprise, especially for those who have dismissed the modern Israelites as a collection of superstitious swindlers, to learn that the president of the United States organization is W. J. Cameron, the famous person south of the border who can deliver a radio speech without hysterics. It is Mr.

PARLOR GAMES

By Helen Satterthwaite

"The secret to parlor games is in man. Judicious play is the only way to win a weak link in the armor of anyone who desires a likable or spiritual, far away, life."

At checkers and pawns:
I never want to excel.

While Lotto may be easy,
I cannot play it well.

At dominoes I'm dreadful
My contrast is a curse.

Chess only fills my head full
Of spiderwebs, or worse.

I cannot get excited
About Monopoly.

No one would be delighted
To play Mah Jongg with me.

In fact, I'm just a dummy
At any parlor game.

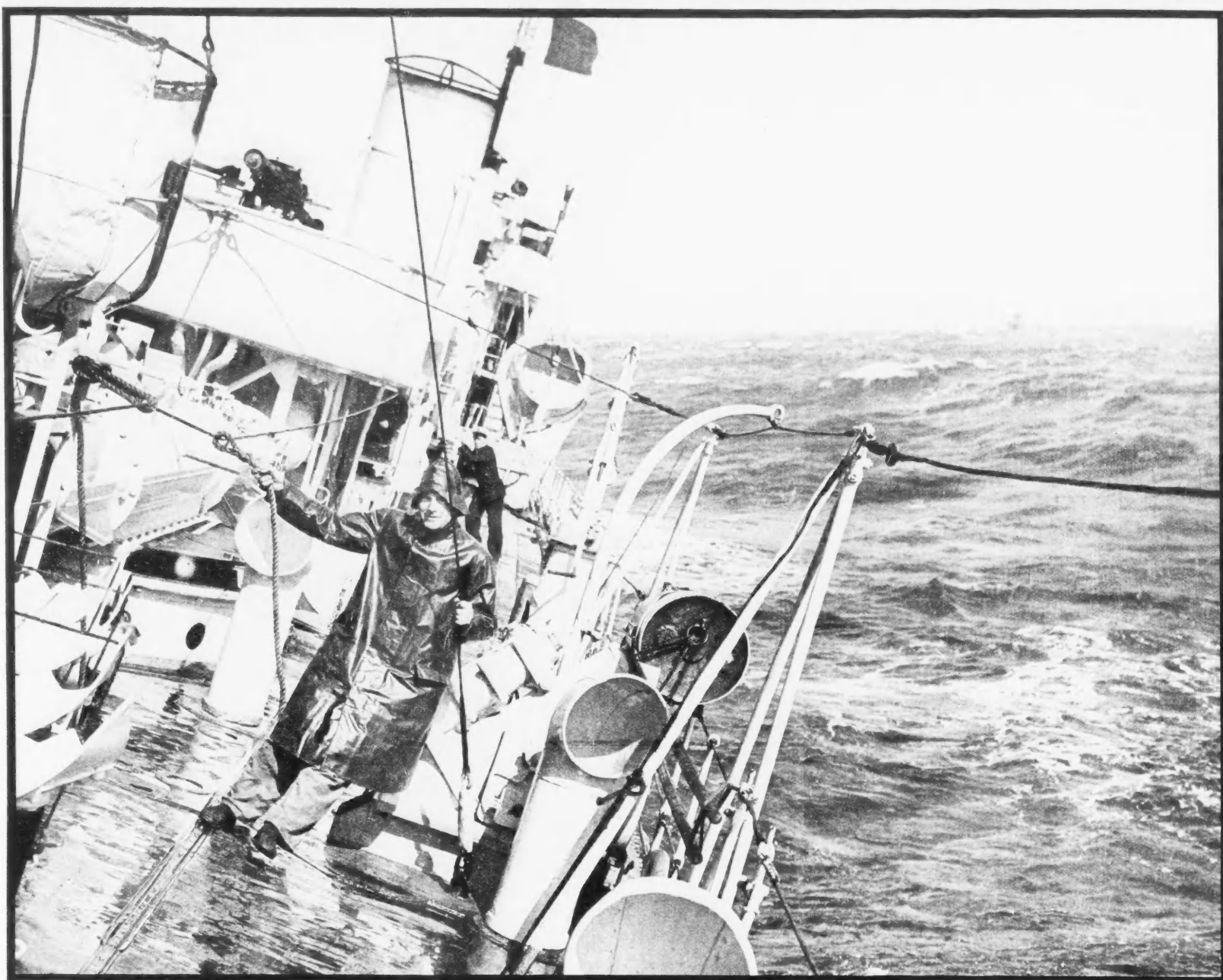
Five Hundred, whist or rummy?
My head still hangs in shame.

What's that? A game of Gin Rummy, you say?

Bring on the paper and pencils! What's the delay?

Cameron who gives those perfect little oral compositions, almost as good as the music, whether one agrees with his views or not, during the Ford Motor Company's Sunday evening concerts.

THE Canadian headquarters in Toronto directs the activities of 113 local branches, which have a significant distribution. British Columbia, more English than England, has forty-eight branches. Ontario has twenty-two, the Maritimes four, and Quebec three. Saskatchewan and Manitoba have



GREAT BRITAIN AT SEA. Dirty weather off Alexandria. This sailor aboard the destroyer, H.M.S. Thruster, demonstrates the fine art of keeping one's sea legs.

nineteen and seven branches respectively, while Alberta, where there is direct competition from Mr. Aberhart's religious organization, has one.

More striking than the number of Canadian members is the size of the audience which the British-Israelites seem able to attract to a public meeting in any Canadian city. Toronto's Massey Hall is filled regularly once a month. Attendance at a recent series of meetings on successive nights in Vancouver varied from 1,500 to 2,200 per night. In Winnipeg they have packed 4,000 into the Civic Auditorium.

THE movement is a mobilization of fundamentalist Christianity for political action wherever the Anglo-Saxon-Celtic races are the dominant population strains. The British-Israelites claim that the Anglo-Celtic-Saxon people are the descendants of the lost tribes of Israel and that the king-emperor of the British Commonwealth is a lined descendant of David—and they present a mass of evidence in support of the claim. Their racial claim and their belief in pyramid prophecy have subjected them to a great deal of ridicule, but it is no exaggeration to say that thousands who came to scoff remained to pray, pay and sign membership blanks.

The British-Israelites are anti-communistic, anti-fascist, anti-socialist, and anti-democratic. They appear to have flirted briefly with the idea that Mussolini's Italy (some of the Italian aristocracy claim to be descended from the lost tribes) might be the beginning of a theocratic state, but the current unpleasantness has made it clear that Il Duce is aligned with Germany and Russia on the side of Anti-Christ. They never had any such hope for the German form of fascism; they were anti-Hitler from the beginning. They have also a distinct antipathy for the League of Nations. In fact they regard the League as the principal agent of Anti-Christ in the international political situation.

Turning from the things the movement opposes to those which it favors, its main political aim on a world scale is the union of the United States and the Scandinavian countries with the British Commonwealth of Nations. It advocates an isolationist policy toward other countries, hence its opposition to the League of Nations. Its activities in the internal politics of the nations and colonies which it hopes will form the ultimate British or Anglo Commonwealth of Nations are directed toward achievement of the theocratic state.

FOR an example of internal political activity one need go no further than the recent federal election campaign. Some thousands of British-Israel members and adherents actively supported the Reconstruction party. It was not that they believed the policies of Mr. Stevens were in ideal accord with the theocratic idea, but that they tended in that direction; moreover, they knew Mr. Stevens as a serious Bible student and possibly had hopes that, once in power, he would see the light completely.

It is cheerfully admitted by British-Israelite leaders that they are staunch imperialists, but some of their critics say that the movement is a veiled form of fascism. The combination of political activity with religious and nationalistic beliefs that seem fantastic, not to say fanatic, to the uninitiated, certainly begs a parallel in Hitlerism. The Nazi objectives are essentially imperialistic. The "Aryan" idea is comparable to British-Israel's belief that the Anglo-Saxon-Celtic races are the elect. Is the British-Israel religious belief the British counterpart of the German attempt to revive the pagan gods? There seems to be fair psychological ground for the sug-

gestion that there is similarity. There also seems to be significance in the number of titled Britons and retired army officers who are prominent in the British-Israel Federation in England.

"WE BELIEVE the Bible from cover to cover to be the inspired Word of God," reads the first tenet in the officially issued synopsis of British-Israel belief. "As such it is to be accepted, believed and acted upon, even though Higher Critics, Modernists and so-called 'Scholars' would have us believe different."

The rate of propagation of any new idea or faith—or new slant on an old idea or faith—can usually be expressed approximately by a geometric progression. The quality of the idea, the intensity of the fervor of the propagators, and the receptivity of the prospective converts influence the size of the multiplier in the progression, while the supply of individuals with the necessary qualities of mind for conversion determines the length of the series.

Should its present rate of growth continue, the British-Israel World Federation (Canada) Incorporated may reasonably expect to control enough votes within the next decade to win a federal election by a gigantic majority, legislate the parliamentary system out of existence, and replace the democratic state by the theocratic. Its rate of growth would give it 12,000,000 Canadian members by 1946, which, of course, is pushing elementary mathematics to absurdity. The supply of fundamentalists would be exhausted long before the geometric progression went that far. Yet the supply of fundamentalists is by no means so small as many people believe. The worldly success of Judge Rutherford is proof to the contrary. The judge, beside whose narrow, fear-laden fundamentalism the British-Israel variety is broad as the prairies and the acme of sweet reason and order, claims to have sold more than 175,000,000 copies of his books and booklets.

HAVING accepted the belief that every sentence in the Bible means exactly what it literally says, the British-Israel writers and lecturers proceed with very reasonable logic. They quote you chapter and

verse recording promises made by the Deity that David's throne and Israel as a nation would endure forever and that a lined descendant of David would never be lacking to reign upon the throne.

To doubt the existence of the nation and the throne is equivalent to doubting the integrity of God, the British-Israelites insist. Remembering that the Bible says the nation will be found under another name, where then is the nation and where is the throne?

According to the prophet Jeremiah the Israelites were to travel to islands situated to the west and north of Palestine. According to Isaiah the islands are to become too small for them. Their colonies must girdle the earth according to Deuteronomy, Jeremiah and Acts. Genesis says that Israel would become a "commonwealth of nations" and a "great people." She must have a daughter nation sprung from her but entirely independent of her, according to Genesis and Isaiah. She will have sea power, according to Isaiah, and possess the gate of her enemies, according to Genesis. The British-Israelites claim to have found 64 such references which they say can only be understood as identifying Great Britain with the Israel of "the latter days." The daughter nation they identify as the United States.

Great significance is attached to the fact that the descent of King Edward VIII from the biblical King David is computed to work out at exactly one hundred generations through either of two alternative lines. In an ancient manuscript in the British Museum they have found a record bearing out a tradition that the Welsh King Owain married the daughter of Joseph of Arimathea, who is supposed to have been the Uncle of the Virgin. Jeremiah is also said to have taken the daughter of Zedekiah to Ireland, where she was married to one of the early Kings.

This meagre outline does scant justice to the collection of fact, tradition and supposition on the origins of the Anglo Saxons and Celts which the British-Israelites have gathered. Whatever may be its religious and political value, as a story outlined it is superb.

NAZI EYES ON CANADA

(Continued from Page One)

can. She has not entirely given up the Atlantic to the Yanks either, and may yet go ahead with the fortification of Newfoundland.

Our traveller-scout then begins at Halifax and covers Canada with German system and thoroughness from Maritimes to mountains, from Toronto to Baffin Land. He treats with particular care the "Golden North," Ontario's great and undeveloped gold areas, and the Prairies, whose vast unfilled spaces set him to thinking of those crowded millions back home. His Nazi sense of race purity (especially Nordic) is profoundly shocked by the awful mixture of peoples he finds out there.

A LOT of deep study and thought, and keen observation, have gone into this travel-survey. Perhaps the section on French Canada is the most interesting. With no love for Britain or for British institutions (has Britain not stood square across the path of German destiny ever since Bismarck's day?) he loses his objectivity when he talks of the determined struggle of the French-Canadians against English attempts to anglicize them.

Over and over again come bitter outbursts against the restriction of immigration. "It may be that this selfish policy will work out very unpleasantly for Canada in the end. In barring needy and resourceful immigrants from crowded Europe, the Canadians plead that they, too, have unemployment. The future will show that this was only because they were incapable of organizing their wealth, but preferred to burn and destroy their surpluses rather than draw more sound and powerful millions to them. Only later, when the battle of the Continents and the death struggle of powers and races sets in earnest, will they miss these millions." Which has food enough for sombre thought in it.

"In hardship and privation, in struggle and in new communion an iron-hard people (Nazi Germany), sure of its destiny, has risen up in the Old World. One day this so-called New World will wake up to the realization that it has lost that name. Old Europe, under hardship and pressure, has given birth to the new strength which America has carelessly tossed away. A comfortable life seemed more important to her than the sharing of her riches with needy millions."

—National Affairs

WAR? — ASPARAGUS!

BY JUDITH ROBINSON

OTTAWA. "ORDER. The Hon. Gentleman must confine himself to the subject of asparagus."

The Hon. Gentleman did. All the Hon. Gentlemen did. The celebrated Dr. Pangloss himself could not have bettered the resolution with which, last week, the Commons of Canada turned its back on Europe's unpleasant realities and cultivated its vegetable garden.

About the time the second lot of German troops sighted the Rhine the Hon. Member for Lincoln opened a three-day symposium on soy beans. In its course, the Right Hon. Leader of the Opposition described soy beans as "more delectable when roasted than salted peanuts" and said that Canadian farmers should be encouraged by a tariff to cultivate more soy beans. The Hon. Minister of Finance, on the other hand, said that though soy beans were a fascinating subject the farmers of Canada shouldn't be. They won't be.

In the afternoon of Herr Hitler's speech at Karlsruhe Canada's statesmen got around to asparagus. Most of them called it sparrowgrass and all of them stayed with it through a debate that lasted three lunatic hours. It goes on the intermediate tariff in Mr. King's pact and stays there three years at whatever cost to the feelings of Mr. Dave Spence, of Toronto. Mr. Spence's plea for the asparagus-grower who "gets up early in the morning before sundown" to labor in the asparagus patches of Parkdale, Toronto, was the great moment of the debate, though Mr. Dunning's appeal for free entry for his favorite "brothers" ran it close.

FROM asparagus Hon. Gentlemen progressed in slow time through the green grocery department of the Premier's Pact, reaching spinach about the hour that Lowmire's stationery in London arrived at deadlock. The coincidence was not recorded. The Commons of Canada was stunned, at the moment, by the discovery that Canada imports from the United States yearly four million pounds of spinach. And eats it.

Only at question time each day, and only under the embarrassing insistence of C.E.F. leaders Wainwright did the Government and Parliament of Canada take one or two brief unwilling peeks at the spinach of Europe. The possibility that the spinach might involve Canada as a part of the British Empire was not publicly acknowledged. The possibility that this might involve Canada by way of Geneva was discussed only in the insinuations of Mr. King's most insouciant style.

For purposes of comparison the Prime Minister of Canada's latest statement of Canada's latest international attitude should be read with his next latest statement.

Premier Mackenzie King on October 29, 1935. "The Government has no doubt it expresses the indignation and conviction of the people of Canada in declaring its opposition and firm adherence to the fundamental aims and ideals of the League of Nations and its intention to make participation in the League the cornerstone of its foreign policy."

Mr. King in the Commons, March 19, 1936. "I wish to say that so far as the Government of Canada is concerned, as a member of the League we are responsible and take responsibility only for those steps which we have taken by ourselves and on our own behalf."

We will be prepared to consider each new obligation which it arises in the light of the current sources which may then prevail."

Summarized by the Liberal Member for Westchester, Saskatchewan, present policy is "then everything. Don't commit yourself to anything. And thank heaven you're next door to the United States." On the whole, it seems to be a policy sensibly approved by statesmen on Parliament Hill.

GENERAL agreement on the down ability of keeping out of trouble is slightly tempered by disagreement on the possibility. There is at one extreme Mr. Wainwright's opinion that Canada should get out of the Empire rather than get over the Rhine occupation. There is at the other the prophesy of Mr. Dunning, member of Toronto who holds that Canadian Youth would rush to arms today as in 1914 at the first call of the Empire in danger. Mr. Wainwright qualifies his opinion by an admission that Canada really did get out of trouble only while the United States stayed out and a further admission that it was really got started that would not be so long. Mr. Dunning, M.P., concludes that there might not be much rushing to arms done in the Province of Quebec. At the moment stands the opinion of Mr. Eric Poole, Junior Social Credit. "War's crazy, but so is the economic system. War's all effect like tariffs and unemployment. What's the use of sitting around all day talking about preventing effects?"

A FLY or two missed the Trade Pact vote. Though the Prime Minister's diplomatic achievement was approved by a 175 to 29 there were twenty-one Liberals who did not vote. Among them were nearly a dozen from the unruly Eastern Counties of Quebec. Evidence that their leaders had noted their absence at roll-call was heard all over Parliament Hill the morning after. It was heard coming from the fourth floor office of E. C. St. Pierre, Quebec Liberal Whip. At times that carried through the corridors like the roar of the midday gun, Mr. St. Pierre was telling a non-jury from Eastern Quebec what he thought of him.

Ontario's distinguished abstainers from the pact vote included W. H. Moore, M.P., once the most vocal of Liberalism's free traders. Mr. Moore is in Ottawa as a representative of

the automobiles, fruits and vegetables produced in Ontario County. Col. Streight of West York's market gardens was likewise a non-voter, so was Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Mr. Euler comes from Waterloo North, where the furniture is made. But give him the benefit of the doubt. He may have had a sore throat.

SO SMALL is fame: George William McDonald, Liberal M.P. of Souris, Man., having been declared winner of a contested election, was officially notified of the fact in the House last week. Mr. McDonald, who sits among the Liberal overflow at the Speaker's left, heard the news, rejoiced with his neighbors and went back to reading his newspaper. It was a dull debate. Presently a stout man came and sat in the empty seat beside George William McDonald. "It must be a great relief to you, Mr. McDonald to have this matter settled," he said, "and, by the way, I don't believe we have met before."

George William McDonald looked up from his newspaper. "I don't believe we have," he answered. "What might your name be?"

"I'm Mackenzie King," the stout man said.

LIBERALS are well rooted in the Chateau Laurier now and daily putting forth fresh lobbyists upon Parliament Hill. Not counting the peat-burners lobby, that frost-bitten but still hardy perennial, the best developed plants belong to farm implements, furniture, gas and oil, and automobiles. Potatoes, excepted, fruits and vegetables have faded away, but cut flowers are still about, and perk up a little lately. If the trade pact goes through without revision on the item of cut flowers Canadian growers will have no protection against flowers from across the line while United States growers will still have a high tariff against possible exports from



LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI, who brings the Philadelphia Orchestra to Varsity Arena on April 16th.

Brampton. And that, as earnest-voiced gentlemen from the Beauty Spot of Ontario may be heard explaining hereabouts, is manifestly unfair. Of potatoes, much the same truths are being told by disciples of fair play from the Liberal Maritimes. The best guess is that on cut flowers and potatoes the Prime Minister will consent to some revision.

NOT to be confused with that low thing, a lobby, an intensive educational campaign is also being conducted in and around the Chateau. Its sponsor is the Western Grain Pool, and the difference between it and a lobby is plain. A lobby, as any Westerner can tell you, is a slippery business conducted in the service of selfish and sectional interests by one or more wicked Easterners, probably unscrupulous capitalists, certainly unscrupulous industrialists. An educational campaign on the other hand is pure. It is conducted for the good of the whole country by the Enlightened West. Its purpose is to educate unenlightened parliamentarians who are not from the West regarding Canada's need of more and bigger

Federal contributions to the solvency of the Western wheat pool.

Not that there is any doubt regarding the contribution to be made by the present Government. It will be in Mr. Dunning's budget and it will be \$6,000,000. But the Westerners don't want any hard feeling about the thing or any mistaken idea that they are getting anything in particular. So Mr. Milliken, the Wheat Pool lawyer, has come down from Regina to begin the work of educating backward M.P.'s, and Mr. Paul Brett of the Winnipeg Wheat Pool is here helping him, and so is Mr. Bennett of the Alberta Pool. A third helper, Mr. Brullette of Saskatchewan, is due any day. All serve in a spirit of altruism and the cause of higher education and pegged wheat. Not like these selfish furniture manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec who are lobbying around trying to convince Western members that they need the pre-pact tariff restored to save a hundred or two little Eastern towns from the danger of losing their only industries.

Not a bit like: for the Western educationists are already sure of getting their six million while the furniture manufacturers are by no means sure of getting back their lost forty per cent protection.

ECONOMY of the week: First edition of the annual report on Foreign Affairs withdrawn from circulation. Second edition issued to replace it. On page nineteen of the first edition Hon. Sir Herbert Marler, Canadian Minister to Japan, had been printed without his title.

PROBLEM for orthodox economists set by Social Credit J. H. Blackmore, of Lethbridge, Alberta: "It is the rule of the present economic system that a nation must sell more goods than it buys. If you have fifty-four nations in the world, each trying to sell more than it buys, have you a possible situation at all?"

ACCENTS as guides to trade views: A Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, chief author of Canada's Empire pact—"Tomatoes." Hon. C. H. Dunning, chief defender of Mr. King's Washington agreement—"Tomatoes."

SOCIAL note: Asparagus was served at Mr. Bennett's luncheon in honor of Mr. Robert S. White, M.P., of Westmount, last Sunday.

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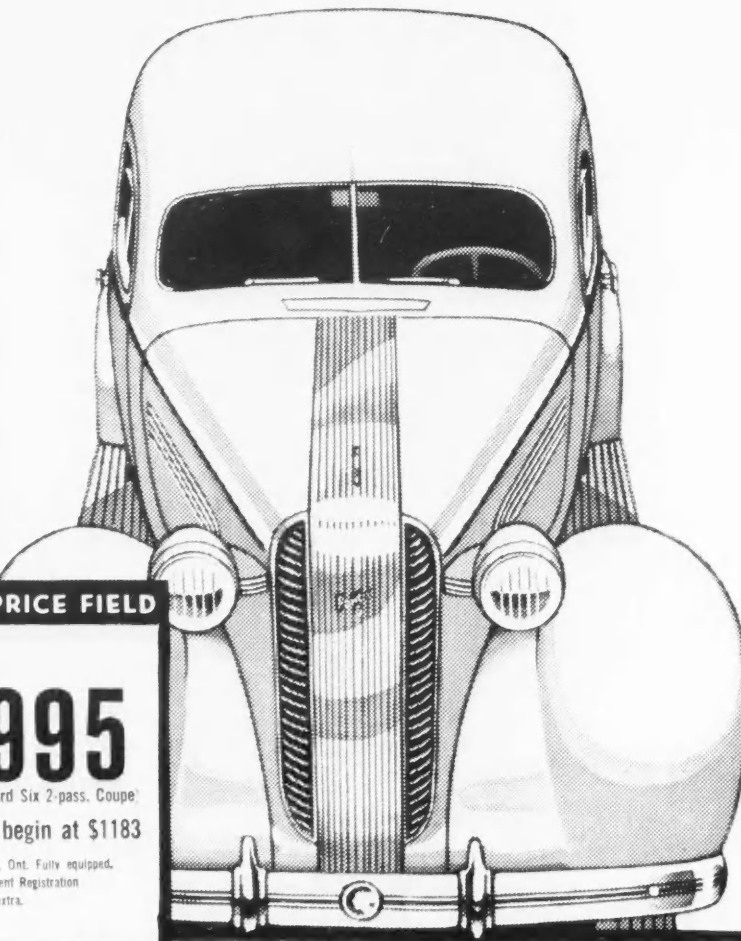
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BACK-STAGE IN EUROPE

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

IF WE ask ourselves what it is that has precipitated the European crisis at this particular time, it is obvious enough that the answer is not to be found in the speeches of the statesmen.

Herr Hitler, for example, has given two reasons for sending his troops into the Rhineland without notice to the Locarno powers. The first is that France had decided to ratify the treaty with Soviet Russia. But that reason, even if it justified the dissolution of the Locarno pact, is surely no reason for such sudden action. Not only was Germany in honor bound to negotiate a dispute over Locarno, but France had explicitly agreed to submit to the World Court the question of whether the Russian Treaty violated the Locarno Treaty. Moreover, under the Locarno Treaty Germany had a British as well as an Italian guarantee against an attack by France.

Herr Hitler's second reason was that the one-sided demilitarization of her western frontier was dishonorable, denied her equality of status, and infringed Germany's honor. Admitting that to be true, it does not explain why the inequality became so intolerable last Saturday morning that it could not have been endured for another month while negotiations were attempted. Not so very long ago, as a matter of fact, only ten months ago, Herr Hitler himself publicly declared that he regarded the demilitarized zone as a contribution to the peace of Europe.

THE official French and British reasons for their present attitudes are by no means convincing, either. The French position is based on the doctrine of the sanctity of treaties, the necessity of respecting them and the obligation to enforce them. M. Laval did not have any great ardor for this doctrine in the Ethiopian affair. On the other hand, the British government was devoted to it in respect to Ethiopia, so devoted that the British fleet was concentrated in the Mediterranean. But in this Rhineland affair the French think the French are as unreasonable and impetuous as the French thought the British were a few months ago.

Thus behind the official words offered from Berlin, Paris and London one has to look for the substance. To do this is to speculate in a realm where no distant observer can pretend to be certain. But there are some simple and fundamental elements in the situation, which it does not do to explain the crisis, may at least throw some light on it.

THE fundamental fact in Europe for the past three years has been an almost universal conviction that Nazi Germany is arming either for a war of conquest in central and eastern Europe or for the mastery of that region by the sheer might of her army. That this conviction exists, whether or not it is true, no one will deny. Because it exists, the diplomacy of Europe has been and is controlled by the timetable of military preparedness, the development of military strategy. No statesman has at any time dared to take a position which was not determined by these military calculations.

Among them the demilitarized Rhineland is a matter of crucial importance. A study of the map and a recollection of 1914 shows, in the first place, that France cannot defend herself against invasion by fortifying her frontier. There is a back door into France through Belgium and that back door cannot be closed if the German army can be mobilized with the Rhineland as its base. Thus the pre-occupation of the Rhineland enables Germany to invade France, and prevents France from invading Germany.

But that is not all. It is the general belief in Europe that Germany would not attack if France were to abandon the central European republics to their fate. Now with the Rhineland demilitarized and unfortified, France is in a position to prevent Germany from attacking in the East, to seize her by the coattails if she starts to march against Poland, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Austria. With the Rhineland militarized, France is unable to help those nations if they are attacked. If she is unable to help them, they cannot help her if she is attacked.

WITH these dominant strategic considerations, the timetable of rearmament and alliances comes into play. From the French point of view, British assistance is problematical. Italy's help is not only

problematical but of diminishing value as the sanctions devastate Italian finances and the Ethiopian war drains Italy's strength. Russia is threatened by war in the Far East. The Little Entente, while firm enough now, might disintegrate just as the Polish alliance has virtually disintegrated. All in all, France's alliances today are probably stronger than they will be a few years hence.

On the other hand, Germany's military power, though already formidable, is probably not yet at its peak. Thus as the French alliances tend to weaken, Germany's strength will tend to increase. With the Rhineland militarized the decay of the alliances would be hastened and the military predominance of Germany augmented. Just when Germany will reach the peak of her military strength is not certainly known. But the French military intelligence is extremely competent and thus far it has judged the situation accurately. In the autumn of 1934, for example, it was definitely understood in Paris that by the spring of 1936 Germany would feel strong enough, if not for war, then at least for a bold advance.

It is apparently believed now that in two or more years Germany's land armaments will be at their maximum in relation to Germany's financial and economic resources. Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking in the House of

Commons this week, said that by August, 1937, Germany would probably have more submarines than she had in February, 1935, and that her air fleet would be superior to the British. If that is true, and Mr. Churchill is a high authority in these matters, then in another year Germany will be in a position to offset if not to prevent any assistance the British might give to France or to the League powers on the Continent. We have only to remember how Mussolini was able to challenge British sea power.

PRESUMABLY considerations of this sort explain the timing of this crisis. Herr Hitler moved suddenly to seize the strategic pivot of another European war, hoping apparently that the British would acquiesce and that the French, distracted at home, without British assistance, with Italy alienated, would have to acquiesce, too. He may have made a miscalculation, underestimating as almost all foreigners do, the forcefulness and tenacity of Frenchmen when their deepest interests are at stake, mistaking the quarrelsomeness of the French parties for a lack of national purpose. For it must be particularly hard for dictators to appreciate the fact that a people which enjoys its political liberty so lavishly may nevertheless be formidable when it is challenged.

A CARTOONIST ON SKIS

BY STRUBE

We have had many requests for a few "hints to beginners" on the art of skiing, and we have asked several experts to provide such. Unfortunately, when provided, they were always so technical that it took an expert skier to understand them. This little article by Cartoonist Strube is the first we have seen that combines what looks like a little knowledge of the subject with a reasonable amount of lucidity. True, he is writing about skiing in Switzerland. But we are assured that it makes no difference. That both in Switzerland and in Canada the thing to do is to keep the stomach and the pom-pom in their proper places.

"STICK your stomach out. Keep your pom-pom in!" shouted Roelli. Speaking merely as an enthusiastic non-expert, I think I am safe in saying that we have here the rudiments of straight-going skiing.

Add to these maxims a bit of confidence and a determination to resist the almost hypnotic suggestion in the early stages to fall down deliberately for no cause whatsoever, and there is no reason why, after a week's tuition of three to four hours a day, the ambitious should not do the Weissboden before lunch and the Tschuggen between lunch and tea.

Hans Roelli, famous Swiss skier, instructor, master of parades, poet, musician, songster, "vagabond," one in all, and his handsome assistant (with whom he yodels delightfully) command one of the best nursery slopes of Switzerland.

Even the mountains seem to be under the spell of these two experienced skiers. They are the life and soul of many of the ski runs of Arosa.

ROELLI'S English is quite good, and he keeps on learning. At every lesson he picks up a new English word.

For some time he could not quite explain in English how at the same time to bend the knees, and keep the lower part of the body forward. Then by chance an Englishman in his class remarked that it was just a matter of "sticking your stomach out, don't you know?"

Roelli's ears were alert; his eyes sparkled and he almost danced with glee. He had found what his intuition told him was a really expressive phrase: "Stick your stomach out!"

The lesson over, he goes to his little warm hut and writes out forty times "Stick your stomach out," and having learned it thoroughly he returns to the class next morning a brighter and better Englishman.

One evening he wanted to know how to describe, nicely, what one sits or falls on. There was a long silence. Then, with bitter memories of my school days, I nervously suggested "pom-pom."

Again his eyes sparkled; he shook with emotion and went off to write "pom-pom" forty times. The nursery slopes the following morning heard a rich baritone voice sing, "Keep your pom-pom in."

I HAVE been through most of the faults and troubles of the beginner, all complete with "Engadine throat," a local complaint which kept me back three days from the nursery slopes. The symptoms are: a heavy head, dry throat, a temperature, and a very big thirst, for which the local mineral water "Passanger" is much in demand.

Having been in the beginners' class two days and missed three on account of Engadine throat, I asked Roelli if I was ready to go up the Tschuggen. He said, "Of course, you don't run go now!"

So don't I want!

The strenuous herring-bone climb up the final slope took pounds off my weight. It was like starting as Hardy and ending something like Laurel! But the reward was more wonderful scenery and champagne air. What a fitness this climbing produces! And then follows the grand thrill of the run down, a thrill in which troubles and worries, income tax, unpaid bills, editors, autograph hunters, blackmailers, even the rate of exchange, are all utterly forgotten.

And now for a short run.

WHO is that man of muscle leading the run, with skis parallel and under perfect control? Why, it's Fritz, of course. Who's that close behind?

It can't be... yes, it is!... no, it isn't!... yes, it is!... I pinch myself to make sure. But I'm frozen to the bone. We move faster. I am still behind Fritz. He looks round with encouraging nod. I nod back to those behind. Heavens, I'm second to Fritz! It's too thrilling—breath-taking! But wait! What the blazes is he doing in front? Switch! He's made the turn—the Christiania. I wasn't taught that in the class. Who is going to stop me?

Where am I racing to? Instinctively I look for a bit of soft virgin snow.

Kaleidoscopically my past flits rapidly before me. Ah! here's a soft bit! It hits me, but not maliciously. Over I go! Nothing broken? No. Quite sure? No! What about that ankle? Yes, a very slight twist.

By Jove, it's difficult to pull your self up on skis until you know how the slope runs. And how can you tell that when it's snowing?

"SCHIEU!" says Roelli at my elbow. He hines up the rear of the class, and, like the good St. Bernard dog, rounds up the lost sheep.

Now, where are the others? Oh, there they are, on the next mountain top, like small beetles, miles away. They are all lining up, waiting for me to join them. And the fat woman at whom I laughed yesterday is with them. How did she do it without falling? But perhaps she's taking it seriously.

I get going once again. Now the class is preparing to have another good laugh. I can see that fat woman getting ready. (She looks slimmer already.) But who cares? We're all kids together anyway. But I will

(Continued on Page 10)



"Hans Roelli... commands one of the best nursery slopes."

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But during the course of these consultations the authors discovered that there were hundreds of common specific questions which, instead of answering, about this book of questions that have centered this new book. Most of these questions are of an extremely personal nature. In fact many were not even directly asked because they were too intimate. All are answered in this book.

A book of this nature is of value to the public only insofar as it is scientifically based and based on well-known science.

The authors are not only husband and wife (and parents) but they have also been closely associated with their professional work. Dr. Hannah Stone has for the past ten years been associated with Margaret Stone as Director of the Birth Control Clinic at New York. Dr. Abraham Stone was formerly an instructor in

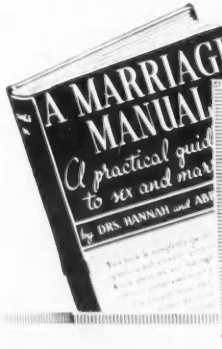
gynecology at the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and is now an instructor in gynecology at the New York Hospital.

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COMING EVENTS

THE Philadelphia Orchestra's twenty-eighth annual tour, which commences April 13th at Hartford, Conn., will embrace all sections of the United States, with Toronto the only Canadian city to be included. Twenty-six cities will be visited, with the orchestra giving thirty-one concerts. Two concerts will be given in Los Angeles, three in San Francisco and four at Ann Arbor as part of the great musical festival there. Single concerts are to be given in Hartford, Boston, Springfield, Toronto, Chicago, Urbana, Atlanta, New Orleans, St. Petersburg, Tulsa, Dallas, El Paso, Santa Barbara, Salt Lake City, Denver, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Cleveland and New York.

Leopold Stokowski will conduct all but three concerts of the tour. For the Toronto appearance he will conduct the Philadelphia Orchestra in Varsity Arena Thursday evening, April 16th. The local engagement is sponsored by Wilfred James and Ernest Hawley.

MUSICAL EVENTS

BY CHRISTOPHER WOOD



GRACE MATTHEWS, in the Actors' Colony Theatre production of "Dangerous Corners", at the Margaret Eaton Hall, March 20-21.

What this means is at once evident—the cutting down of expense and special requirements. Even more interesting and worthy of note is the fact that the principle of this instrument can be applied to anything. Any kind of tone from a tenor voice to a double bassoon can be reproduced. More, the creating of tones not hitherto ever heard by mortal ears is more than a possibility once the technique of constructing the metal "records" is perfected. Of more immediate interest would be the use of a modification of this instrument—a small keyboard would be all the player needed, with the quite compact mechanism elsewhere—in the orchestra. It would mean that the more temperamental instruments such as the Horn and the

Oboe would be superseded by one which would have a perfect tone from one end of its register to the other with no possible danger of bubbling and squeaking. This would be an advantage which no one can deny. But considered in any light whatsoever this invention is, I firmly believe, the most remarkable step forward in musical instruments since the invention of the pianoforte.

POUL BAL, Danish baritone, presented a program of marked interest in Eaton Auditorium last Monday evening, which included a group of songs by Healey Willan with the composer himself at the piano for this group. Dr. Willan, at Mr. Bal's request, prefaced these songs with a few words, concerning himself chiefly with the poems, their content and peculiarities of metre. The group included "Sea Song," poem by Norah Holland; two by W. B. Yeats, "To An Isle in the Waters" and "The Lake Isle of Innisfree"; "Drake's Drum," which the singer's voice was hardly robust enough to do justice to; and a setting of Robert Bridges' beautiful poem, "Since Thou, O Fondlest and Truest." That all are beautiful songs is too well known for any necessity to labor the point, though they are not sung as often as they might well be. But the last mentioned seems to me in particular a truly great song; the melody is lovely and its marriage with the words is so exquisitely felicitous. In this group and the others, Mr. Bal sang with considerable artistry, but his voice is a little muffled, lacking resonance, and the tone quality is rather too varied to be quite satisfying. He was at his best in songs which did not demand any loud tones, and in the last group of Scandinavian songs, two of which he gave a charming touch of comedy. The singer prefaced each song in this group with a brief transitory note. A number of encores were sung, two of which coming after Dr. Willan's group were the composer's arrangements of the "Old Derry

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MARGARET LINDSAY
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At" and the English Song "Early One Morning." Muriel Cullen at the piano gave rather wooden accompaniments, but was accurate and always with the singer.

COMING EVENTS

THE 56 Church Street Players' Guild make their first public appearance at the Margaret Eaton Hall on March 27th and 28th, when two three-act plays will be presented, "Outward Bound" by Sutton Vane and "Dear Brutus" by Sir J. M. Barrie.

The Guild is a representative group of Imperial Oil Limited employees interested in a creative effort in drama, music and the associated arts. Though this is their first season a splendid spirit of enthusiasm prevails. The Guild have their own "Workshop" at 99 Yonge Street, where stage sets are created and rehearsals carried out. Each month an "Open Night" is held, devoted to one-act plays, musical se-

lections, exhibits of paintings by the members, plays and book reviews, etc.

TUESDAY night brings to Massey Hall the first major violin recital of the season, given by the distinguished American virtuoso, Albert Spalding. While music lovers have heard Mr. Spalding on the radio, and recently joined with music lovers throughout the United States in proclaiming him to be the favorite violinist of the air, it is ten years since Toronto has heard Mr. Spalding in person. Since his last appearance here he has risen to the top rank of the world's greatest violinists. To quote the music critic of the Detroit Saturday Night, "the name of Kreisler, Ysaye and Spalding belong together."

For his recital Tuesday night, Mr. Spalding has prepared a magnificent program, one that is being keenly anticipated by the music-loving public of this city.

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THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE most important film news of the week is that the French picture, "La Maternelle," is being shown at the Hollywood Theatre.

"La Maternelle" is a grave, reticent and deeply compassionate description of child life in a Montmartre school. Here at last we have a picture in which children are allowed to move freely in the world of their own emotion. The story is unforced, the situations rise of themselves out of the children's own instinctive need to express and reveal themselves. Nothing is distorted, there isn't a single touch of adult-wise-ness or sophistication in the acting. The director, from first to last, has had the unique wisdom to leave his child's world almost completely uninterpreted, and hence innocent and undefaced.

"La Maternelle" has behind it, in fact, everything a picture should have which deals intimately with the very young—insight, a spirit of loving kindness and most of all a sense of shame, the instinct to avoid excess. It is impossible to imagine anyone not being moved by it, even those who have developed a prejudice amounting to fanaticism against children on the screen. For child-study groups it is practically obligatory. And I think it should be made compulsory, too, for those who admire child-acting in its basic forms. A child's world, interpreted through the eyes of an adult is invariably falsified by distance and by failure of the imagination. At its best it is sentimental, at its worst it almost calls for the Scriptural penalty of a millstone around the producer's neck. But in "La Maternelle" the children's world is conveyed, innocent and complete, through the eyes of the children themselves; part wonder and delight, part bewilderment and loneliness. And the revelation is so sensitive and compelling that once having seen it, even firm addicts of the Shirley Temple-Jane Withers' school of child-acting must be left with a sense of question and discomfiture.

IN "BELLE OF THE NINETEIES" the redoubtable Mae West demonstrated that she could still lick the censors with one hand tied behind her back. This time, however ("Klondyke Annie"), it looks as though the decision must go to the Legion of Decency, though it seems unlikely that the Legion will have much use for it. "Klondyke Annie" employs the usual West set-up, but through the whole picture there is a certain let-down and enfeeblement which seems to indicate that Miss West, though still hitting out gamely, is a little punch-drunk. Except as a spectacle of conciliation "Klondyke Annie" isn't



MISS SUZANNE LAURIE, who appears in "Outward Bound," presented by the 56 Church Street Players Guild at Margaret Eaton Hall on March 27.

very funny. There are certain elements of unconscious comedy in Mae's attempts to placate the forces of righteousness while barely restraining herself at the same time from kidding them as heartily as ever. But these are hardly enough to carry the picture. Her clothes and gait are as extraordinary as ever and her world is still a world of lurid fantasy. Only this time she has taken the problem of moral obligation into her grudging consent, very weakening to the West style. There is a sort of sullen withdrawal about the whole thing, a suggestion of how can a lady cut loose with her talent when they won't leave her room to swing a cat in.

I'm afraid the Mae West censors won't like her any better for the concessions she has made, and that her later conversion to religion in *None won't* in the least reconcile them to the earlier episode of knifing a Chinaman in San Francisco. If they sit through "Klondyke Annie" which they are a lot more likely to do than some of the West admirers—they may even conclude that it might have been a better idea to have left Miss West alone.

THOUGH it is over ten years since "Rose-Marie" made its success on Broadway, and though its more popular numbers—namely the Indian Love Call—have been all but plugged to death—it comes back to the screen with great charm and freshness, thanks to Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Thanks, too, to the magnificent Canadian scenery which inspires the lovers to frequent bursts of song. (It probably isn't Canadian scenery but you'd never know the difference.)

Miss MacDonald and Mr. Eddy sing and make love in their very best style, the Indian love-call duet being, of course, the high point in the picture; and it was wonderful, among other wonderful things, to see them hold out to the ultimate beat of the last note of the final bar before their lips met in a long kiss. The Friml music is still tuneful and pleasant, and some new songs have been added, together with an aria from "Romeo and Juliet" and one from "Tosca," since we can't get along without our weekly ration of grand opera.



BEATRICE LILLIE in one of her impersonations for "At Home Abroad," which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre the week beginning March 30th.

AT THE THEATRE

THE PLAY WORKSHOP

BY W. S. MILNE

HERMAN VOADEN'S Play Workshop presented four original plays last week in the auditorium of Central High School of Commerce, Toronto. The first of these was called "Dance Drama" based on "Romeo and Juliet." I was prevented from seeing this offering, but from detailed reports and later conversation with some of the cast, I learned that I had missed a mimed version of the last four acts, all lines of course omitted, done to an accompaniment of Tchaikovsky records, and lasting about fifteen minutes. There was no dancing in the popular sense of the term, nor was there any sign of the action being synchronized movement by movement with the music. There was effective non-realistic lighting in the dual scene, and at the tomb, but during most of the piece the lighting was arbitrary and restless, and often left the figures in semi-obscurity.

"Cabana," by Jameson Field, tells of a ruthless steel king, who, after making enemies right and left, falls and commits suicide. Thereupon the play becomes expressionistic, and various symbolic figures mounted on pedestals hold conversation with the soul of the dead magnate, in an attempt to elucidate the riddle of his personality. Duncan Gillard's playing of the leading part was dignified and powerful, but the effect of the closing sequence was hampered by the somniferous monotony in which all three voices droned their lines. The feeling left by the play was that the writer was not craftsman enough to explain his characters in the ordinary way, and resorted to the short-cut of expressionism to help him out, or else was trying to conceal the fact that he had nothing dramatic or significant to say, by saying it in the most eccentric way possible.

"Cast Out," styled "A Satiric Comedy," was played as farce, though not with the pace that farce demands. It concerns impossible bad actors in an impossible play being suddenly and violently interrupted by the indignant author, who refuses for twenty minutes to allow the play to go on. The play offered an interesting example of the almost hypnotic power Mr. Voaden has over his audiences. Although it opened with a display of very bad acting, indeed, the congregation listened in reverent silence until the arrival of the burlesque author revealed to them that the bad acting had been intentional and was supposed to be laughed at. From then on, the made-up-for lost time by laughing very heartily, indeed, perhaps more than was justified by the very tedious and long-drawn-out material.



MISS HELEN BROUGHTON, who appears in "Dear Brutus," presented by the 56 Church Street Players Guild at Margaret Eaton Hall on March 28.

The evening concluded with Bertam Brooker's new play, "The Dragon," a parable of illusion and disillusion. This was a moving and impressive play, beautifully and effectively staged, and showed Mr. Voaden at his best. The cosmic stage-manager demonstrates to a chorus of mortals that good and evil are alike illusions, divisions of the One. The handling of the curtains that bring in the figure of Death produced a dramatic moment that raised the whole production to a plane of the highest theatre, theatrical in the true sense of the word. The crowd movements were on the whole impressive, and the union speaking well done, although the echoing of the stage-manager's words in the opening scene would have been perilous with any other audience. The lighting was dynamic, and aided the impact of the piece throughout. One felt that if Mr. Voaden can get more such plays as this, and can produce them as effectively, his symphonic theatre will have justified itself, it not as THE theatre, at least, as A theatre.

"THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL"

BY W. S. MILNE

THE University Drama Committee's presentation of Gogol's "The Inspector-General" at Hart House for three performances is the first attempt for some years to combine undergraduate talent for a representative university play. The venture had the blessing of all the college groups, and it is hoped that it will be the first of many more. The large cast managed to bring out fairly successfully the slapstick humor of the piece, but Monday night's performance could scarcely be called a finished production. Seldom has there been a show in Hart House in which there was less attention to detail in costumes, properties, and make-up. The date of the play was in the 1830's, but pictures of the last of the Tsars and his consort adorned the walls of the mayor's office. An apple-core was thrown through a "glass" window. There was a modern studio couch in the inn scene. Women's costumes worn in a play of the 1830's at Hart House a week or so ago were trotted out again for fifty years earlier. Most of the players, however, managed to keep up a good pace, and one or two performances, notably those of Mr. Williams and Mr. Sanderson, were exceptionally good. Mr. Brounberg's mayor was another good bit, rather in the Groucho Marx manner. The women on the whole were much weaker than the men. The entrance of the extras in the last scene was rather badly managed.

In spite of its obvious weaknesses, however, "The Inspector-General" was an entertaining show, and the management of this new university venture, and its student director, Martin Loeb, should be congratulated on their selection of such a notable classic of the Russian comic stage, not previously seen here, for their first offering. This is the sort of play that Hart House Theatre once did, the whole play, one feels, that Hart House Theatre came into being to do.

COMING EVENTS

UNDER the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Bruce, Sir William Mulock, Colonel and Mrs. Henry Cockshutt, Sir Ernest and Lady MacMillan, Mr. Justice and Mrs. W. T. Henderson, Mr. Justice and Mrs. G. P. McFarland, Colonel and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Doctor and Mrs. H. A. Fricker and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Stewart, the Schubert Choir of Brantford celebrates its thirtieth anniversary in joint concert with the famous Barriere Little Symphony of New York at Massey Hall Tuesday evening, March 31st.

One of Canada's oldest choral organizations, and today one of the finest on the American continent, the Schubert Choir was organized in

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1906 by its present conductor, Henri K. Jordan, for the purpose of assisting in the development of a deeper appreciation of music in the city of Brantford. In 1929, competing against some of the best choirs in the United States, the Schubert Choir won first place in the great American National Eisteddfod at Scranton, Pa. Its artistic influence has also been felt in Toronto and other sections of Ontario.

WITH the advance sale already proving some kind of a box office record, having started two weeks ago and with another week to run, "At Home Abroad," which comes to the Royal Monday evening, March 30, promises to be the most exciting and brilliant of the King Street playhouse has offered playgoers in many a day. Not in several seasons has anything come this way with greater public and critical endorsements than those bestowed on the Messrs. Schubert's revival, which seems to have been Broadway's No. 1 musical festival for upwards of seven months.

Heading this carnival junket, which has some twenty gorgeous scenes, decorated with elaborate trappings and special lightings, are a quartet of melodramatic comedies composed of Beatrice Lillie, Ethel Waters, Ben Williams and Mimi Mayfair.

The books, lyrics and music, are by Howard Dietz and Arthur Schwartz, the settings and costumes by Vincente Minnelli, and the dances by Gene Sawyer and Harry Lawrence. When such experts at melodrama team up and coordinate their talents, the result is certain to be a perfect blending of distracting entertainment.

ON FRIDAY and Saturday, March 20th and 21st, the Actors' Colony Theatre will give their fourth production in Toronto "Danzon's Corners," by J. B. Priestley. Jane Mallett will play the lead, and others in the cast will be John Holden, Grace Matthews, Robert Christie, Babe Hitchman, Harry Bradlee and Isabel Price. "Danzon's Corners" is a boy's play with exceedingly clever character drawing.

CONDUCTED BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

A black and white portrait of a young man with a mustache, wearing a suit and tie, smiling slightly. The portrait is framed by a thick black border.

GRAHAM CAMPBELL MCIMNES, who has been appointed a member of the Jury of Selection for the forthcoming Exhibition of works by artists residing in Hamilton, under the auspices of the Hamilton Art Association. The other members are Professor John Alford of the Department of Fine Arts, Toronto University, and Martin Baldwin, Curator of the Toronto Art Gallery. Mr. McImnes, who has contributed most of the art criticism in *Saturday Night* during the past year, is a native of Australia, England, but received his education in Australia, being an M.A. of Melbourne University. He was engaged in free-lance writing in England before coming to Canada.

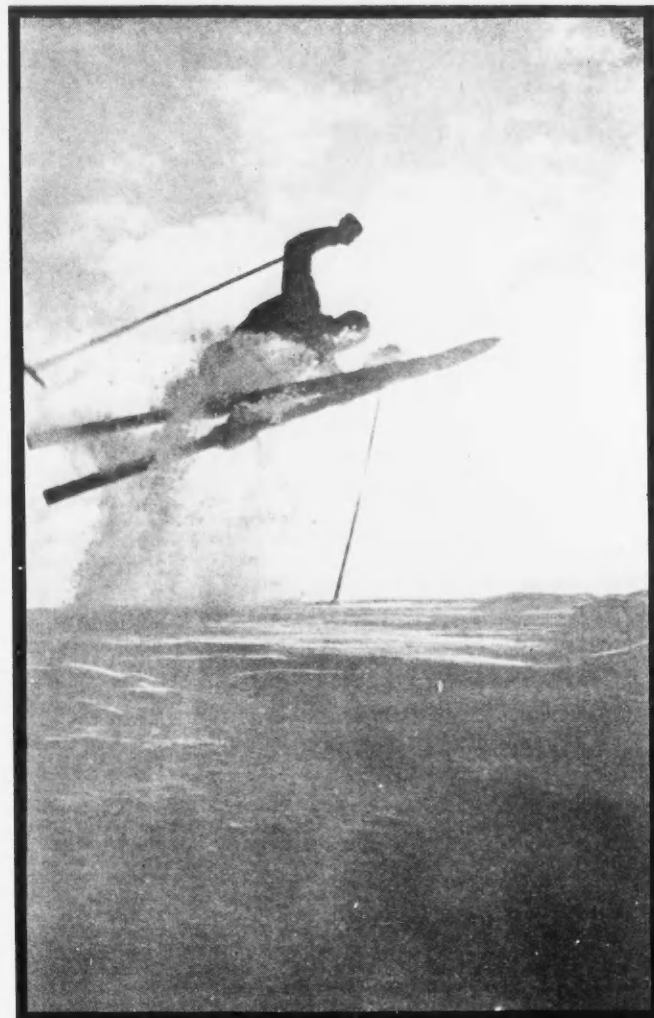
BY WILLIAM GIBSON

novel will bring to him. But, if he had done that, he would have deprived a possibly small but nevertheless sincere group of admirers of the pleasure of enjoying his always unforced, always delightful and always vivid delineation of people.

SELECTED BY LADY WILLISON

MARGINAL NOTES

Mr. Lewinsohn was first known in the literary world as a translator from the German of Gerhard Hauptmann's



plays and Jacob Wassermann's novels, as a literary and dramatic critic, for the New York "Nation," and for his books, "The Creative Life," "Cities and Men," and more recently "Expression in America" and "Permanent Horizons." Publication of his autobiography "Upstream" and "Mid-channel" enhanced his reputation. But it is as a novelist that he has become a world figure, "The Island Within," "Stephen Escott," "Roman Summer," "The Last Days of Shylock" have been widely acclaimed.

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THEY READ IN THE WEST

BY JESSIE MCEWEN

BOOK advisers and booksellers had told me that the good old days of quiet evenings with a book are gone, alas, gone forever. Teachers had told me the same thing, with dejection and irritation; had told me with vehemence that if parents would stay at home of an evening and find pleasure and relaxation and knowledge in books, their children would have steeper nerves and better brains, and that, incidentally, the way of the teacher would not, then, be as a road strewn with stones and lost at times in a deep, tangled mire. Librarians, grim of lips and with shoulders stooped in discouragement, had stood before shelves of untouched books and repeated the forlorn tale of a vanished book-reading yesterday. They had sighed, so disconsolately, so wearily, and offered proofs, in plenty, for their assertions. They told me, for instance, that numbers of clerks in book-shops believed, when "The Child's Life of Christ" was published a few years ago, that Charles Dickens was a new author discovered by an alert Toronto newspaper. They told me, too, that "They Shall Inherit the Earth," when it achieved front page newspaper headlines, was considered by many to be the slogan of a newly formed political party, that "Victoria Regina" was thought to be, not the title of a book, but the name that will be given to the next royal girl baby to be born.

Years ago, before I began to feel ashamed of my peculiar leaning to books, I used to have much pleasure in telling of the good times we used to have at home in winter evenings when mother and father took turns in reading aloud from "Swiss Family Robinson," or from "Treasure Island." I would tell, too, of my breathless delight in an illustrated edition of "Alice in Wonderland," and of how for one whole summer I had longed to be only one person and that person was Maid Marian. In the face of what was happening to books, or what we all seemed to think was happening to books, I resolved never to indulge in these reminiscences, for they would "date" me. I would at once be put back to the time of bustles and leg-o-mutton sleeves, and skirts with miles of dizzy braid on them. And I would not have it, would not be put back into that dim long ago when books, if you will believe it, were the centre of family companionship. And with this resolve in my mind, and this sorrow of a vanished book pleasure in my heart, I came west.

I CAME WEST timidly, expecting people to look at me questioningly and queerly, when I was introduced as a "book woman." Now the West, all of it, is young. It is up-to-date; up-to-the-minute is more nearly correct. It is looking for new things. It is not afraid to venture bravely into new things. It is not hide-bound and slow-moving like the east. It is buoyant; it is like a race-horse all ready and eager for a dash to victory. Books and the West—somehow they did not go together in my mind. No wonder I came fearfully. The wonder is to me that I shall go home rejoicing, for they read books here, read them, with that same eager enjoyment I had, when they read "Little Women." It's true—they do, and talk about them, as I have not heard them talk about since I was a child and the minister and his wife used to come to tea. Then my father and mother sat down quietly and discussed the books they were reading, and listened interestedly to the accounts of the books that had come recently to the house.

Read books in the West? Read this and blush, you mad, coveting people in Ontario, who must have the din of jazz in your ears for hours before you go off to bed to count sheep frantically. I have seen lending libraries in commercial hotels here. I have seen cases of books placed conveniently on hotel landings. I have been in communities where the subject not of a library merely, but the kind of a library, can bring about as heated a discussion as Church Union could a few years ago. I have been in a city where the librarian gives part of his Sunday afternoon to broadcasting book information, and at a social function when the rattle of tea-cups and the click of tongues ceased, while everyone listened eagerly for the local book news. I

have met an automobile dealer who reads a couple of books a week for four months of the year, and whose wife does likewise. Oh no, they were not pulling my leg. We talked about the books, and they were not of murder and mystery and mischief either. They were the books of the day, and they extended generously into classified departments.

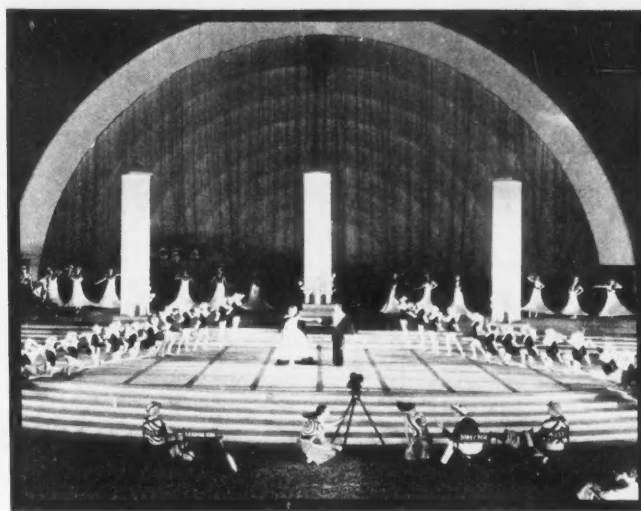
I WAS in a college residence where the students have a lending library of their own, directed by one of the teachers. No, not books on their course, but books, new books, popular books. Before long they will have added Rose Macaulay's "Personal Pleasures" to their shelves, and Margaret Lawrence's "School of Femininity." I have been in a city that has eight good-sized reading clubs; each one meets once a week, and current literature, books and magazines are discussed.

Here is more food for thought, or at least it was for me. I came on poetry clubs, not poetry, more social than anything else, but made up of live, sincere people who are getting pleasure from the careful, honest study of poetry. One club which allowed me to be its guest one night had studied Bridges and was then completing some time with Hardy, and would soon go on to W. B. Yeats. The memory of that pleasant evening will stay with me for a long time, and so will this comforting bit of knowledge, by the way—that T. S. Eliot, aloof and chilly as he so nearly always is, had proved too much for these ardent, poetically minded men and women. (The reason for my satisfaction, of course, is obvious.)

Perhaps you are wondering about the homes; perhaps you are thinking that the introduction of "book woman" brought about a display of books and polite conversation on book talk. I do not think so. I have been in at least thirty-five homes in half as many cities and towns and I have been in conversation with from ten to twenty persons in each home. Books were not talked of all the time, but invariably the conversation turned to them. In Saskatchewan and British Columbia the alternative to books seems to be Premier Aberhart of Alberta; but not so in Alberta. There it was the intense cold, the drama festival, the precarious state of the C.C.F. party, that were the chief rivals of books.

NOW I shall tell you about the homes, not singly, but generally. The first one, and this was in Manitoba, I went to as a luncheon guest with some eight or ten other persons. There was some casual talk about the east chiefly, but very soon the conversation turned to books. I have not heard anything said so well and fully about Briffault's "Europa" as I did that day. "They Shall Inherit the Earth" was dealt with well, too, in a fine, generous, understanding manner. In one city I met a group of women who made me extremely happy. They told me that away back in 1929, they had read an article of mine on Mary Webb, published in SATURDAY NIGHT, and that it had led them to careful study of her work. If Thomas Moulton who has written of Mary Webb could have heard what those women said of his subject, he would know, I think, that his book is capable of a wider scope; that he has no more than touched the hem of the possibilities for study and pleasure that there are in Mary Webb. Those women know Mary Webb. Some of her philosophy, some of the beauty that was in her soul, has become theirs. One day I went to tea with a group of newspaper women; we had a good gossip about this and that, and so forth, and then quite suddenly, one girl plunged into books. And do they know books? Not superficially, not casually, and not from the reviews merely, but from reading and from discussion. My book knowledge, in which frankly I had until then taken some pride, seemed to me a poor, shrivelled, insignificant thing, not worthy of being called a possession.

YOU know what railway towns are, or do you, I wonder? I thought I did until this week, and now I know I knew nothing about them. Railway towns to me, now, are places in which



THE HOLLYWOOD BALLET, which comes to Massey Hall on April 3rd.

the people belong to book clubs, and have a systematized way of passing both their books and magazines along from one friend to another; they are towns from which the Times Book Club of London has generous orders for cases of books every autumn. In one railway town I had such an introduction to Sabatini as I shall never forget. In another Pearl Buck was presented to me, as I wish she could be presented to all her wondering, curious readers, and do you know who did it? A railway dispatcher and wife, jointly and adequately.

What do you think of, when you see or hear the word Okanagan? Apples, no doubt. So did I but I probably never will again; I shall recall that it was in a home in the Okanagan that I had my introduction to Dos Passos, and that I renewed interest in Hilaire Belloc. It was in the Okanagan, too, that I came on a town, with a population of barely three thousand, that has in it, at least, twenty copies of "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom." In this same town I met a girl who, a little over a year ago, gave up her city

office job to start a lending library, and she is doing well; she is busy all the time; she has had to get an assistant; she has become an important person in the community.

NOW I have written at length about books and book reading, but I have said little of the magazines. I have told you the number of homes, approximately, that I have been in so far, and will you believe it, SATURDAY NIGHT was on the reading table in all of them but one, and the reason that it was not in that one is because the man of the house has it delivered to his office. *Punch*, I think, comes next in general popularity; at least this is true of British Columbia, and after that the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Do they read in the west? Do they think in the west? Are they fully and completely abreast of the times in the west? They do, and they are; they are more than abreast; they must inevitably lead, for they have that calm deliberateness, that broad and understanding knowledge that comes as the result of reading.

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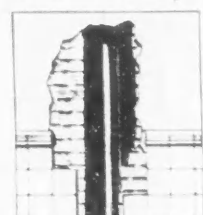
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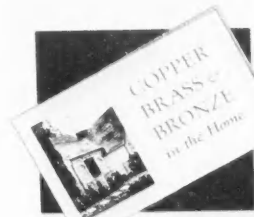
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MR. GORDON JANES, from the portrait by Cleeve Horne. Mr. Janes is General Manager in Canada of the Canadian S.K.F. Company.

BROADWAY THEATRE

BY JOHN E. WEBBER

FROM their sadly unrewarded efforts in "Othello" and "Macbeth," Phillip Merivale and Gladys Cooper turned back to the modern stage and, in Dodie Smith's "Call it a Day," found a treasure chest. Also one of the most witty, amusing and sagacious entertainments of the season, London has had the piece for over a year, New York, from present indications, will keep it forever—or until a better comes along. "Sex," in its lighter manifestations, is the theme and gently the author toys with it in a series of episodes in the family life of the Hiltons of St. John's Wood.

"The first spring day
Is in the devil's pay."

says Cook, and the spring air that greeted the Hiltons' rising on this particular day, was full of the devil's mischief. Before the day is over, Roger Hilton (Phillip Merivale) for twenty years a faithful husband, has momentarily responded to the lure of a very attractive siren; Dorothy, his wife (Gladys Cooper), reluctantly to a seductive suitor (Lawrence Grossmith); one of the adolescent daughters shows a violent yen for the artist who is painting her portrait; her younger sister, with a "psyche," is more safely in love with the dear, dead Rossetti, the adolescent son with the neighbor's daughter who leaps over the fence to his arms. Even the housemaid (Valerie Crossart) is touched by the all present urge, to say nothing of the family cat, of course, nothing really happens (not with the humans, at least) not even a casual kiss in the three acts. The author has her innuendo in hand and midnight sees all to their rest, weary of their day of folly, everything in the adult bedroom explained, a handclasp across the interval between the beds, as the curtain falls, telling its own story.

The charm, of course, is in the author's discerning treatment of each episode in turn, and the perfect acting of a perfect cast, which the Theatre Guild has provided.

MARGARET ANGLIN has also abandoned the lean classics for the more abundant life of modern comedy. And we hope permanently. In spite of a distinguished career in the darker happenings of the stage, we like Miss Anglin best in comedy. And in the exuberances of Ivor Novello's, "Fresh Fields," you will find her in full exercise of her superb comedy gifts.

Lady Mary Crabbe (Margaret Anglin) finds herself with a large London house on her hands and not a shilling for its upkeep. "Paying guests" is the only solution for her economic plight and fate contrives that they shall be crude, but monied, colonials (Australia gets the assignment this time) whose manners are as shattering to London decorum as their clumsy feet to household statuary. And, out of this exercise in social contrasts, author and actors have contrived an entertainment of hilarious, if fairly predictable content. The battle with snobbery ends, as of course it should, in victory for the invaders. We say "of course" because the hearts, as well as the pockets of these colonials, were of gold. Australia's gauche young daughter carries off the well-bred son of the house, the sheep-branching uncle the bleak, haughty and virginal Lady Lillian, while the non-aspirating colonial mother and Lady Mary (who has cynically plotted these Cupid conquests) set out together to explore fresh fields.

FROM the Far East, by way of London, comes a diverting Chinese novelty, "Lady Precious Stream," that is rich, colorful and—all charm. And high among these charms place Miss Mai-Mai Sze, daughter of the Chinese Ambassador who, as the Honorable Reader of the play, is mistress of ceremonies. She at least is authentic Chinese. So, too, are the costumes designed, we are informed, by Mei-Lon Fung in Peking, China. The play is described as a translation, by Dr. S. L. Hwang, of an elderly Chinese classic but, in that we suspect some spoofing. At any rate it is done in the Chinese manner and that, "The Yellow Jacket" of a couple of decades ago, made tolerably familiar to English speaking audiences. The actors are careful to remind you that they are merely actors, disdaining to deceive you with tricks of realism or even scenic effects. A piece of canvas held up points a wall, a broomstick a horse. The "property men" are nonchalantly unaware of all that is going on, in plain sight, until it is time to place a chair or catch a swooning actor. All these elaborate simplicities are artfully employed in "Lady Precious Stream."

You will find "Lady Precious Stream" very droll, very restful and a welcome change from routine drama. And if you can resist its charm you can resist anything.

LETTERS

Editor: SATURDAY NIGHT.

ON THE front page of your issue of February 29, in an article dealing with a speech of Mr. Fairweather of the Canadian National headquarters staff, you use the following words: "It is generally supposed that utterances of this kind were taboo under the late Dominion administration, which, if true, seems to afford another evidence of the difficulty of dissociating public ownership from political control."

May I say at once it is not true, and may I add respectfully that when an editor cannot make a positive statement in regard to something which seriously reflects upon the character of public men, he should at least hesitate to make the same statement by way of suggestion or supposition? This supposed suppression of speech by officers of the Canadian National has been referred to in other newspapers recently, and that is the only reason I notice it, as it is a little more direct in your editorial than in some of the others. I am very happy to be out of



ON BROADWAY, Margaret Anglin with Mary Sargent and Philip Tonge, in her new comedy, "Fresh Fields".

public life, but I have no intention of allowing my character as a private citizen to be soiled by this type of gossip which is merely part of the whispering campaign that was carried on against myself as Minister of Railways.

During my more than five years of office I offered no word of opposition at any time to speeches or statements being given to the public by any officer of the Canadian National, and many were given by Mr. S. J. Hungerford and others of the officials, besides innumerable speeches by myself on behalf of the road, two of them before the Canadian Club of Toronto.

The economies which I instigated in the Canadian National have put that road into the position of being economically and efficiently managed for the first time in many years, after an

orgy of extravagance that compelled me to ask the people of Canada to supply well over one hundred millions of dollars to the railway per year—estimate when we first came into power—a figure which was cut in half during our last two years in office. That is a good showing, but it is not popular politics, and so the whispering that took place to the effect that I was attempting to wreck the National road by favoring the Canadian Pacific, even to the extent of forcing traffic from the National to the other—an act which, if I performed it, would make me unfit to call myself a Canadian. We did help through rough times the Canadian Pacific as a great Canadian institution, but the chief assistance which we gave it was, through proper economies on the National, to permit the Pacific to eliminate some of its own unnecessary competitive expenditures, such, for example, as heavy radio costs in which both were indulging.

That great economies on the National were accomplished is very well shown by the same speech of Mr. Fairweather in which he states, quite modestly to my mind, that if the Canadian National could get back to peak earnings its profits would be fifteen millions of dollars more than they were in 1925. Fifteen millions are not to be sneezed at, even in these days of high finance and doubtful financing, but I fail to see in the journals which advocate—and rightly advocate—greater economy in government very much commendation for myself or for the able and courageous board of directors who assisted me in bringing about the "improvements in property and efficiency" of the National road, to use the very words of Mr. Fairweather in the speech quoted. Perhaps no better comment need be offered on the popularity of economy in the abstract, but its unpopularity when put into effect by the despised politician. No wonder men who love power hesitate to enforce economy.

I close with two brief observations. First, I regret having to write a letter such as this, but it is only fair that suggestions such as that contained in your editorial should be corrected with the object of preventing others from continuing to make the same error; and, second, after eighteen years of public service I can look



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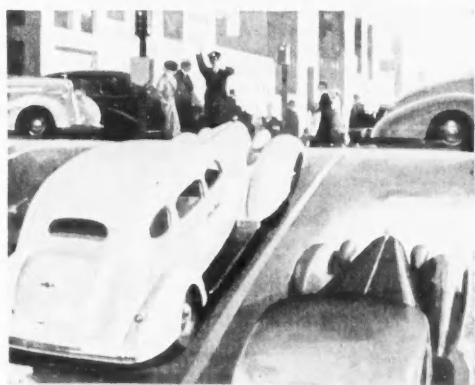
back at no effort of mine with more satisfaction than that of assisting the Canadian National Railways—and incidentally the Canadian Pacific to get back to normal and efficient operation. Yours etc. J. J. STANLEY, Ottawa, Ont.

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TEAM MATE

BY R. E. KNOWLES, JR.

FOR nearly a century a 200-acre farm near the village of St. George, in Brant County, Ontario, has been tilled by a Nixon. It is still tilled by a Nixon—to wit, the Honorable Harry Corwin of that clan—who dons overalls and grabs a milk pail at five o'clock on those mornings when he is free from the duties incumbent on the Provincial Secretary, Minister of Game and Fisheries, and frequently Acting Premier. The farm will continue to be tilled by a Nixon, he says, because "a herd of Holsteins is a lot more dependable for a living than the fickle electorate."

"Fickle," incidentally, seems a strange word to be applied to the electorate by a man who has never been beaten at the polls in five campaigns—a man who was cabinet minister at 28, party leader at 38, and Acting Premier for long periods at 45. But it shows how wary Mr. Nixon is. It shows that his experience as a farmer has taught him something about unbalanced chickens that he is shrewd enough to apply to unfought elections.

If he ever allows himself to be carried away by his imagination or to be inspired by soaring ambitions, then Mr. Nixon never shows it. He seems always to keep his feet firmly planted on the ground, to prefer fact to fantasy, reality to reverie, and things to theories—to exhibit, in short, sound common sense rather than brilliance that may not be sound, and to make sure of a moderate achievement rather than fail in attempting too great a one.

THIS, perhaps, explains why he accepted his present minor portfolio in the Liberal Government of Ontario, although Premier Hepburn offered him his choice of cabinet posts. It explains, too, why he has been so successful as his leader's first lieutenant. Alike in most of their views, the Provincial Secretary and the Premier make an admirable team because of the stability of the former and the daring of the latter, supplement and complement each other to a nicety. As is so often the case with those who are fundamental opposites, each enjoys the warmest admiration and comradeship of the other. "Harry" and "Mitch" consistently applaud, congratulate and defer to each other.

The two have been friends for many years. They first met in 1918 when they were secretaries of the United Farmers' Co-operative organizations in their respective counties. When, twelve years later, Mr. Hepburn was leading the provincial Liberal party and Mr. Nixon was leading the provincial Progressive party, what was more natural than that these two men, who had discussed solutions and tried to bring about a things Co-operative, should "grow" together? The result was that what started out as an alliance between the two parties became an indissoluble merger, which resulted in considerable success in the 1924 provincial elections. Neither Mr. Hepburn nor Mr. Nixon has ever forgotten what each owes to the other in winning this alliance.

THOUGH it seems possible, prior to motion to the premiership for him, Mr. Nixon has been extremely grooved ever since Mr. Hepburn announced his intention of entering from politics due to ill-health. The former flatly refuses to discuss the possibility that he will succeed to the leadership, but answers all questions by ridiculing the possibility of such a major catastrophe as the Premier's retirement. The role of Brant is not one for Mr. Nixon.

Contrasting with other appointments in the provincial civil service, those under Mr. Nixon have undergone little change, either in personnel or in administrative methods since the Liberals took office. Some economies have been effected, the use of dogs in hunting deer has been sanctioned, and prisoners in reformatory have been allowed the use of tobacco, but beyond these innovations Mr. Nixon has declined to meddle in matters of everyday routine, in supervising the departments of provincial secretary and game and fisheries.

Mr. Nixon is an able-bodied, but not an eloquent, or magnetic man. He nearly always reads his speeches. They are well-expressed, logical and often witty. They are delivered with a liveliness that commands attention for the speaker. During sessions of the Legislature he often interjects his remarks into the opponent's speech. A series of such remarks, and he is heard by the former Premier, and between the two there has long existed a political enmity tempered by personal regard.

MEETING him one would not take Mr. Nixon for a farmer. His complexion lacks the ruddiness of freshness of most outdoor workers. His nose is prominently Roman, his forehead high and broad, and his lips thin. He talks in precise clipped syllables. Only an observant person, on seeing his gnarled hands, would associate him with the plough or the pitchfork.

He believes that during recent years governments have yielded too far to the demand by certain sections of the public for measures interfering with business and industry. Yet he recognizes that there are many abuses in the capitalist system. He thinks, however, that governments could correct these better by intervention based on common sense and reason than by intervention brought about by political pressure. He favors decentralization of the control of industry, limitations on the powers of the banks, and public ownership of "natural monopolies," but declines to explain what is his criterion of a natural monopoly.

When he was leading the third party in Ontario politics Mr. Nixon

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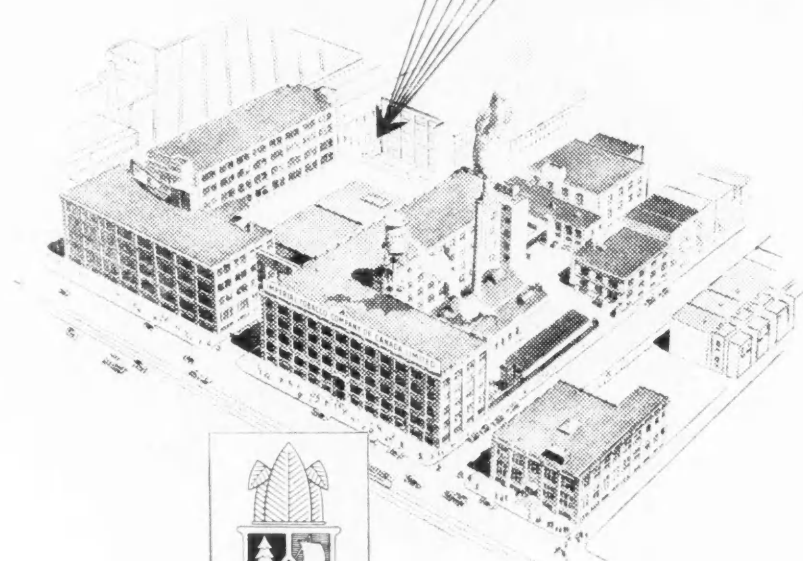
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often demanded reform of the electoral system to provide that representation in the Legislature should be in better correspondence with the value of the electorate. Since merging with the Liberals, Mr. Nixon has applied from the platform of the popular vote, and his clamors for proportional representation have not been so audible. But he has not changed his opinion. He still advocates electoral reform, and is only waiting until the time is suitable for him to attempt to effect such a measure.

EDUCATION in government has long been another of Mr. Nixon's pet calling points. During the eleven years he spent in the Opposition benches it was the favorite theme for his Philippics against the Conservative government. Today, as second-in-command of the Liberal government, he may claim that what he clamored for is being put into effect, or the indications are that the operation will be balanced in the very near future. It is true that there have been substantial reductions in expenditures in the departments he controls, but he answers this by pointing out that the Conservative regime saw no great decrease in expenditures for those departments.

HON. H. C. NIXON is of United Empire Loyalist stock. His great-grandfather came from the United States in 1791 and settled at Grimsby. Later, with his son, he began to farm the same acres near St. George that his great-grandson farms today. According to the family traditions, members of the family were for generations staunch Conservatives.

With a touch of irony, Fate brought Harry Corwin Nixon into the world on All Fools' Day, 1891. After attending the public school at St. George and the Brantford Collegiate Institute, he went to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. He had to borrow money to complete his studies, and finally graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in 1914. Soon after, he married a Guelph girl, and, having borrowed money, and began farming on shares with his father. There was money in farming in those days and he soon had the means to repay and something saved besides.

After playing a leading part in the organization of the Brant County branch of the United Farmers' Co-operative, he was nominated as U.F.O. candidate for the 1919 provincial general election. Unless it was his wife and his father, no one was more surprised than he was when the convention selected him. But bigger surprises were in store for them all. The first came when Harry was elected. The second one came when Hon. E. C. Drury, premier-elect, offered him a post in his cabinet. After demurring for a while Mr. Nixon accepted and became Provincial Secretary in the world's first Farmers' administration. In that capacity he was largely responsible for a series of reforms that made what had been asylums for the insane into hospitals for the mentally ill. For a while during 1923 he was also acting attorney-general, probably enjoying the distinction of being the only layman ever to act in that capacity.

When the U. F. O. government was defeated he was one of the very

few members of that party to be re-elected to the Legislature. Again in 1926 and in 1929 he was re-elected, though both times by precarious majorities. After this last election he was chosen as leader of the Progressives, successors to the U.F.O. party.

About this time Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, then Premier, is said to have approached Mr. Nixon indirectly with the offer of the portfolio of Agriculture if he would return to the Conservative faith his fathers had held. Mr. Nixon, according to the reports, declined. The following two years saw him flirting with the Liberals, or the Liberals flirting with him, whichever you like. He even made a public offer to retire as Progressive leader in order to facilitate a united Opposition against the Conservatives. Finally, in 1932 he appeared on the same platform with Mr. Hepburn for a joint onslaught against the Government, and the coalition between the Liberals and Progressives became an acknowledged fact.

Mr. Nixon was responsible for disclosures regarding Mr. Henry's holdings of bonds in a power company that the Province had taken over. He put a question regarding this in the Legislature in 1933, precipitating a storm that only subsided a year and a half later.

A few days after he was sworn in as Provincial Secretary for the second time, a grey top-hat was delivered to Mr. Nixon's office. It was from Mr. Henry in payment of an election bet that he would not hold his riding of Brant. Mr. Nixon put it on. It was about two sizes too big, showing that Mr. Henry's insinuation was quite unmerited.



HON. H. C. NIXON

—Photo by Lynde.

SATURDAY NIGHT

SECTION II

PEOPLE • TRAVEL • FASHION • HOMES • LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 21, 1936

"A LITTLE LESS DRAMA, PLEASE, MR. HITLER"

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

IF ONLY dictators did not have this uncomfortable propensity for dramatizing their politics! How much simpler it would have been if the Germans had brought here a soldier and there a gun into their precious Rhineland, quietly, in the way they built their air force. And then forget to announce it at all. Then there would have been no one moment when the thing spelled crisis.

No reasonable person would deny them the right to do within their own country as they wish—though it is true they did promise freely at Locarno, and reiterate loudly last year, their intention of abiding by a demilitarized Rhineland.

But those drastic Saturday spectacles with which Hitler likes to regale his populace—Revelation of the German Air Force, Declaration of Conscription, "Symbolic Re-occupation of the Rhineland," and so on they threaten to give Europe such a case of jumpy nerves that anything might happen, next time. It was a pretty close call, this time.

Remember a year ago the scare he gave us in proclaiming conscription, which Heaven knows we would have conceded him, realizing that the punitive clauses of the Versailles Treaty, signed as they were by Germany under duress, had outlived their moral validity—if he had gone about it quietly.

And yet, were we really any easier when he was doing it quietly? No, there was something sinister about the quiet, nervous, secretive Germany which for months and months in 1933 and '34 hurried frantically to reach a point where it would be secure from a French punitive expedition.

No threatening gestures then, no mention of such a thing as an

THE PICTURES

First row. (Left) Reichswehr cavalry on the move. (Right) Colonial uniforms are beginning to appear in Germany. Second row. (Left) Most German cities have their War Exhibition. (Right) Hitler's Old Guard; their hey-day is past. Third row. (Left) German police are trained in military manoeuvres, machine gun drill, etc.; are, in fact, soldiers. (Right) Two tars of the new navy relax on the Unter den Linden.

—Photos by Willson Woodside.

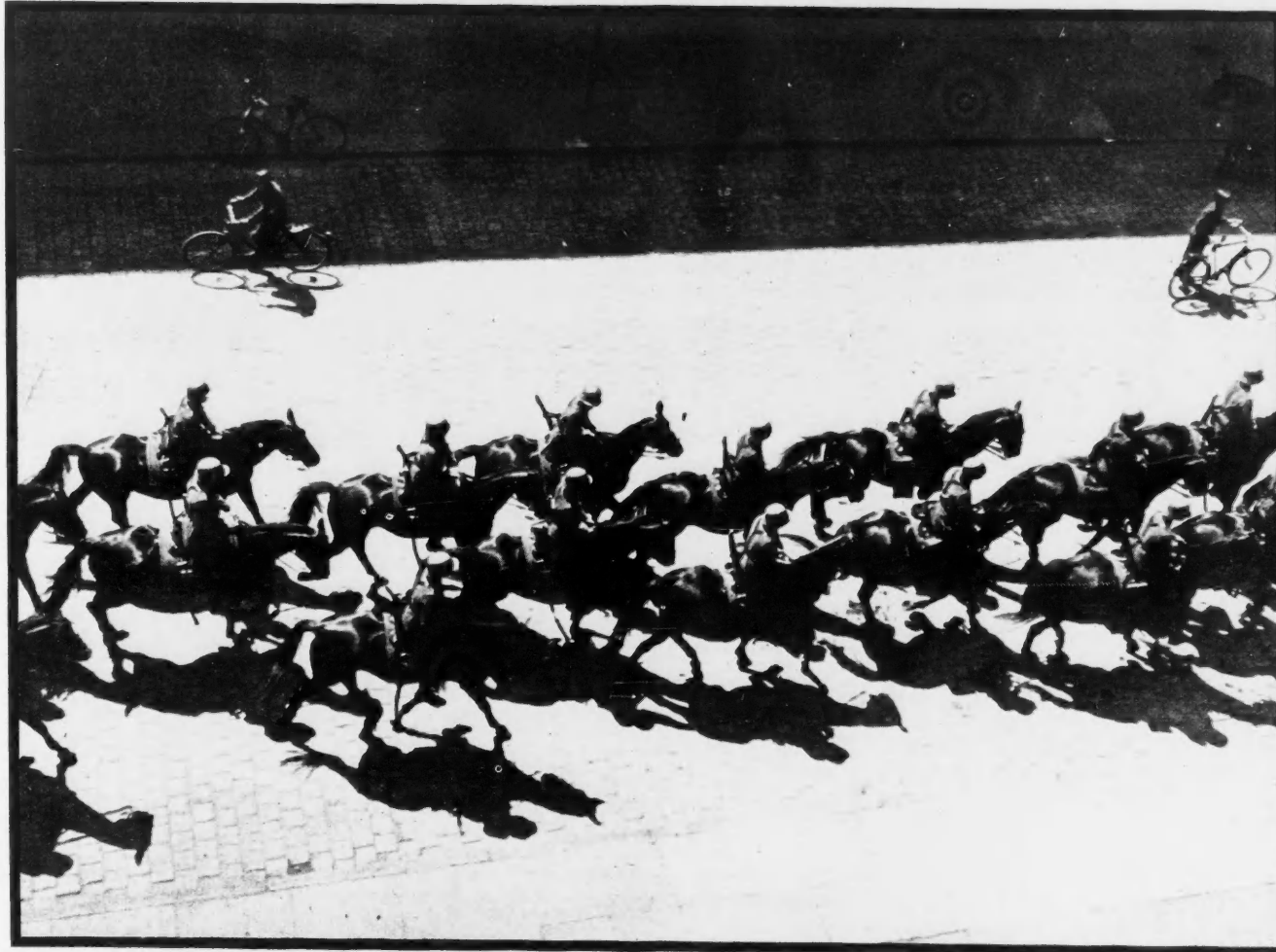
air force or tank corps, fortresses or anti-aircraft guns. It is rather likely that the Nazis even enjoyed that great illegal effort—so much of their 13 years' struggle had had to be carried on clandestinely.

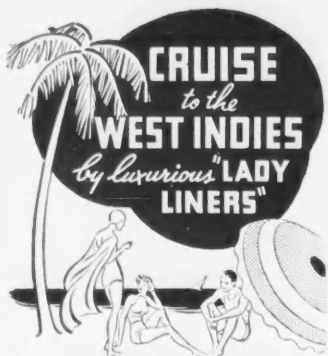
In the open only in those days, was the Nazi's campaign to prepare the Germans psychologically for rearmament. Posters portrayed the sky above Berlin filled with vast enemy air fleets, lit red by the flames of the burning city. "We, too, must have Security!" was the motif.

Since then the Brown Shirts (or S.A.) have fallen off greatly in numbers and importance; the Black Shirts (or S.S.) have been smartened into a Praetorian Guard of a quarter of a million; the Labor Service has become compulsory pre-military training for every boy at age 20; and the Army (or Reichswehr) has been brought up to 565,000, with a figure of a million just in the offing.

A Navy has been presented to Germany by Great Britain, and an Air Force, Tank Corps, Artillery and Anti-Aircraft defence have literally sprung out of the ground. Industry has been put into condition for a quick change-over to munitions production, and substitutes have been frantically (and uneconomically) sought to replace oil, cotton, rubber, fodder and other necessities hitherto imported. Hitler boasted recently that these problems had now been solved.

Is it any wonder Europe is frightened? "Peace! Peace!" you always cry, Herr Hitler, rattling your sword and flourishing new pacts. "don't I offer to sign a 25-year guarantee of Peace?" But just act peacefully for a year or two, and we'll believe it. For another of these dramatic displays of Germany's "regained honor" and Europe may be scared and hurried into unwilling war.





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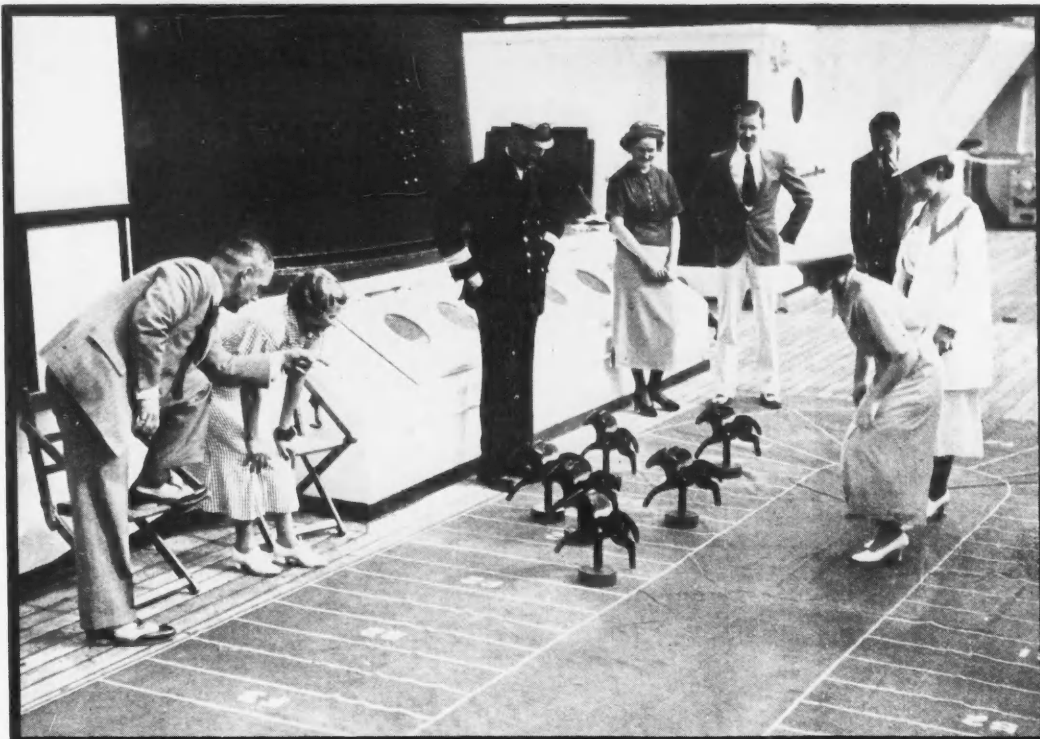
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—Photo courtesy Canadian National Steamships.

—Ports of Call

THE TRAIL TO TOTEM LAND

BY F. E. D. McDOWELL

ONE of the historic waterways of Canada, which has retained its prominence as an artery of travel and has not been superseded by the steel tracks of the railway, is the famous "Inside Passage" of the Pacific Coast, literally an inner channel of the vast Pacific Ocean, threading its way through mountains, by glaciers and past islands made beautiful by pine-clad slopes and silver cascades of tumbling streams, to Prince Rupert and Skegway and offering the only direct means of communication between Vancouver, Northern British Columbia and Southern Alaska.

Down through the ages the "Inside Passage" has helped countless generations of men on their travels. Its waters kept the rhythmic progress of the aboriginal dugouts, the great "white wings" of the Russian sloops of Bering and Chirikoff, and the trim frigates of the British explorers and naval captains, Cook and Vancouver, Russian or Britisher, in the beginning of recorded history on the West Coast, they charted its waters, explored its inlets and bays and were astounded at the customs of the Indian tribes and their towering totem poles, cultural tablets of their mythology and pre-historic family coats-of-arms.

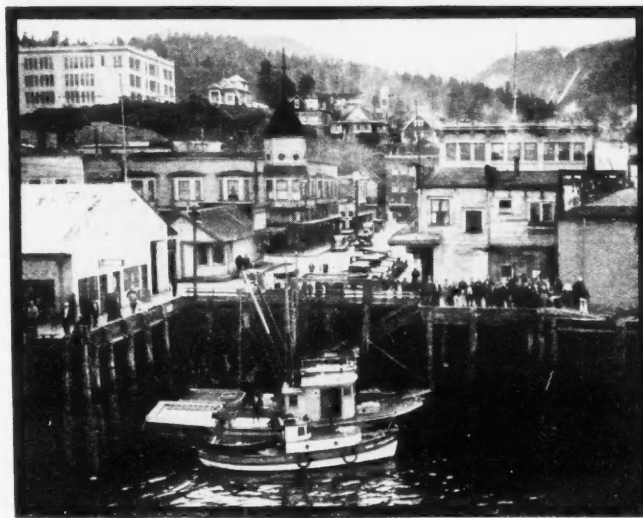
Where once the primitive dugouts traversed this flowing "low-way" of the Totem Pole Land and later Russian and British sailors threaded their way in sailing ships, today the traveler may make the journey in palatial ships, sailing from Port Vancouver, and have every luxury of a great 20th century liner at his disposal. He will follow the historic waters as have done men throughout the centuries, see the same sights as astonished Bering and Cook, and be enthralled by the same type of picturesque Indian villages and the upthrusting, scaglioli-painted totem poles, even now proclaiming the story and prowess of their owners for such as can read the unique symbolism.

STORY OF PROGRESS

THE "Inside Passage" is a realm where much that is old meets with that which is new. Could Chirikoff and Vancouver but return to the scene of 18th century explorations, they would see many familiar landmarks but they would be utterly astounded at the marvellous developments that have also taken place. The march of progress kept pace with the evolution of the dugout to the commodious steamers of the Canadian National Steamships. New towns, many of them modern company towns, such as Ocean Falls and the waterways and places where once only the solitude of the forested slopes were known, are now thriving centres of industry. Powell River and Prince Rupert, not to mention again Ocean Falls, are but a couple of the new ports of call which have sprung into being within comparatively recent years in British Columbia.

In Alaska the story is of an equally progressive nature. Ketchikan, Wrangell, Juneau, the capital of the United States administration, and Skegway, the gateway port to the Yukon and inner Alaska were all of recent birth. Only old Sitka, the ever romantic and the capital of Russian America, would be recognized by these pioneer explorers—yet even this would appear changed. For once merely a fur-trading post, under later Russian administration, Sitka became a city within its own rights and its church

and centres of industry, the vast, rugged land of solemn grandeur and beauty, which knew the Sun God of the Indians, has remained unchanged. It is a land of contrasts, of never failing interests, a land only comparable to the fjord coast-line of Norway. Mountain peaks, tree lined shores, Indian villages, dazzling white glaciers, flower-strewn valleys and days that are long and filled with sunshine and nights bright with the Midnight Sun and mysterious aurora, all com-

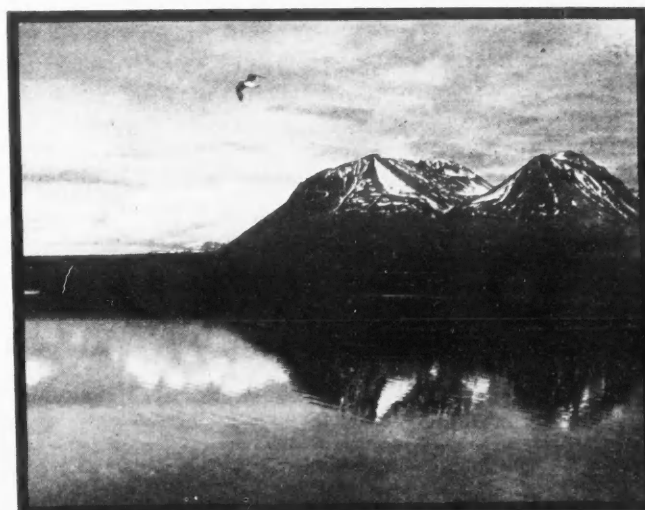


ALASKAN WATERFRONT. Juneau, the present capital of Alaska, and the official seat of the Governor, gained prominence through its location in the centre of the gold belt. Juneau is today one of the most modern towns of the northern regions.

—Photo courtesy Canadian National Steamships.

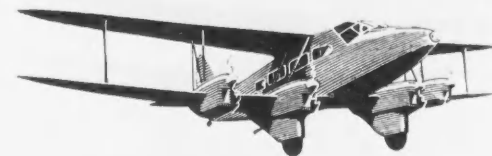
and public-building architecture is strongly reminiscent of its Russian overlordship.

But if time has founded many new cities, tradition has given them the glimmer that only sparkling gold can give. During the hectic days of '98, when men by the thousand fought and died on that terrible trail to the Yukon and the hinterland Alaskan fields where fortunes awaited the hardy prospector, many of Alaska's new cities were founded. Skegway then came into being and with it all the doubtful romance that banditry, dance halls and frontier justice could write. Today Skegway is known as the "City of Flowers" and the railroad of the White Pass and Yukon Railway, which parallels the historic "Trail of '98" and takes the tourist in comfort to Dawson, the capital of the Yukon, over the route where once men died by thousands following the lure of gold and the hopes of sudden fortune wrung from the earth.

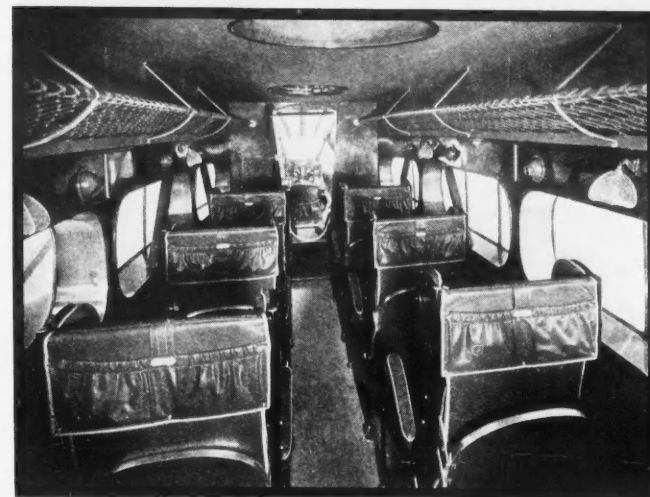


ON THE ALASKA ROUTE. Lake Tagish, entered through a narrows, is one of the many beautiful inland lakes which abound in Alaska.

—Photo courtesy Canadian National Steamships.



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within itself, the ship is home, although there are plenty of ports of call, each one with its particular interest and intriguing scenes.

During the season of 1936, the Canadian National Steamships are offering 11 regular trips of the steamers "Prince Rupert" and "Prince George" and four special cruises of the "Prince Robert". In addition there are five-day cruises to Northern British Columbia, the Portland Canal and the southeast edge of Alaska, following the same route as the Alaska trip as far north as Prince Rupert, thence via the scenic Observatory Inlet and Portland Canal, calling at Anyox and Stewart, the town of Hyder, Alaska, being but 100 yards from Stewart. Special cruises are also operated from Vancouver to the Queen Charlotte Islands.

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*Constipation due to insufficient "bulk"

THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

FIVE important Fashion Shows in one week! What a way to spend all one's leisure hours!

If no trace of consciousness unconcerned with clothes appears on the Distaff Side this week allowances must be made. We are sullen with fashion. A beautiful girl to us at the moment is nothing but a clothes horse, who is rudely blind or alluringly brunette; she walks down an illuminated runway gracefully or, as a Russian friend describes it, "like a truck" (apparently there are no middle courses for a mannequin; all jokes are *Margot* jokes, all stories beginning "I remember when . . ." have to do with Paton, all clothes are "models" and all models are "important"—that's what's happened to the great brain this week.

The first of the big showings opened at The Robert Simpson Co. on Monday. There in the afternoon Miss Marion Taylor, Commercial Editor of *Vogue*, presented the collection with an easy-going, running commentary on style-trends. It was all very friendly and intimate. The clothes were, we thought, particularly distinguished, eminently wearable, and lovely to look at; in fact pretty much what clothes should be. Miss Taylor is as authoritative as she is unself-conscious. "There is a dress with everything," she would say, pointing at a Navy evening gown. "That's why Molyneux is one of the most sought after as well as one of the wealthiest dressmakers in Paris; there's a dress you would wear and wear and wear." Or "stockings."

O yes, there's nothing much new in stockings. Better in the Summer and darker in the Winter, you know, and grey there's a new grey, not that horrible old gunmetal, but a pale grey several of the houses show worn with brown. "There is," she said, in a patting, far type of dress now exclusive to one house. Each designer shows some of every type with the stamp of his own personality on it. You find the type of thing that suits you and wear after you look for it and invariably find it. There is no longer any need of all smart women conforming to any style.

Navy blue seems the Spring color; there is much pale blue shown with it in accessories and plenty of whole frocks of it. "I think navy's like cheeks and polka dots, we look forward to them every Spring. You just can't beat good old navy," M. T. said.

We particularly liked the *Robert Piguet* champagne-colored coat stitched with brown over a saddle-leather-brown dress, worn with a brown beret with two upstanding pheasant quills. An *Atte* brown and beige brocade dress with a grey wide *de Nègre* brown scarf collar extending right to the hem; the black *Morgan* wool dress and coat with purple revers from *Piguet* with a Louise Bourbon hat. See it in the March 15th *Vogue*, the quality of that dress is something to dream about. *Piguet's* magnificently young, white, stiff silk evening dress with the huge folded-satin ribbon pattern. *Molyneux's* two navy blue evening dresses, one of navy satin jersey with its own peach pink cloth evening skirt, the other crepe with beaded rose bands over the shoulders and up standing collar, across the front of the bodice. *Piguet's* magnificent white, stiff evening gown like a cathedral's robe for Easter's with beaded material holding a collar across the front and making the girl, the material making a swathed cape sleeve to the elbow, and widely spaced diamond buttons fastening it right down the front. There was one lovely violet evening dress with a full skirt and a full cape. Miss Taylor wanted to know which house it came from and so did we. She enquired twice and sent a mannequin out to bring a skirt, but all she drew was a clasp of water from a little puce boy. So we neither of us knew and can't tell you. But it was lovely.

GREENS on Tuesday evening, this played something like 125 models many of them originals which I think was extraordinary for guests' enjoyment. His tailored suits are beautiful and of course, you know that a smart woman can't live without a man-tailored suit this Spring. Most of them were fitted and double-breasted and the vast majority of them, and indeed of all his day clothes, were navy blue. We liked best here a forest green tweed travel coat (travelled at least as far as the races, too) with a huge, head-framing collar and full length scarf collar of creamy fox.

worn over a sleek creamy cloth dress; a navy "tuffed" cloth dress cut high across the throat under a matching swaggy coat with tufted scarf collar to the hem; a pale blue crepe dress with a high shirred neckline, a set-in belt and the skirt marvellously gathered towards the front worn with a flock of wonderful Russian sables; a grey chiffon dinner dress

and our feeble praise, and, of course, you know that a smart woman can't live without a man-tailored suit this Spring. Most of them were fitted and double-breasted and the vast majority of them, and indeed of all his day clothes, were navy blue. We liked best here a forest green tweed travel coat (travelled at least as far as the races, too) with a huge, head-framing collar and full length scarf collar of creamy fox.

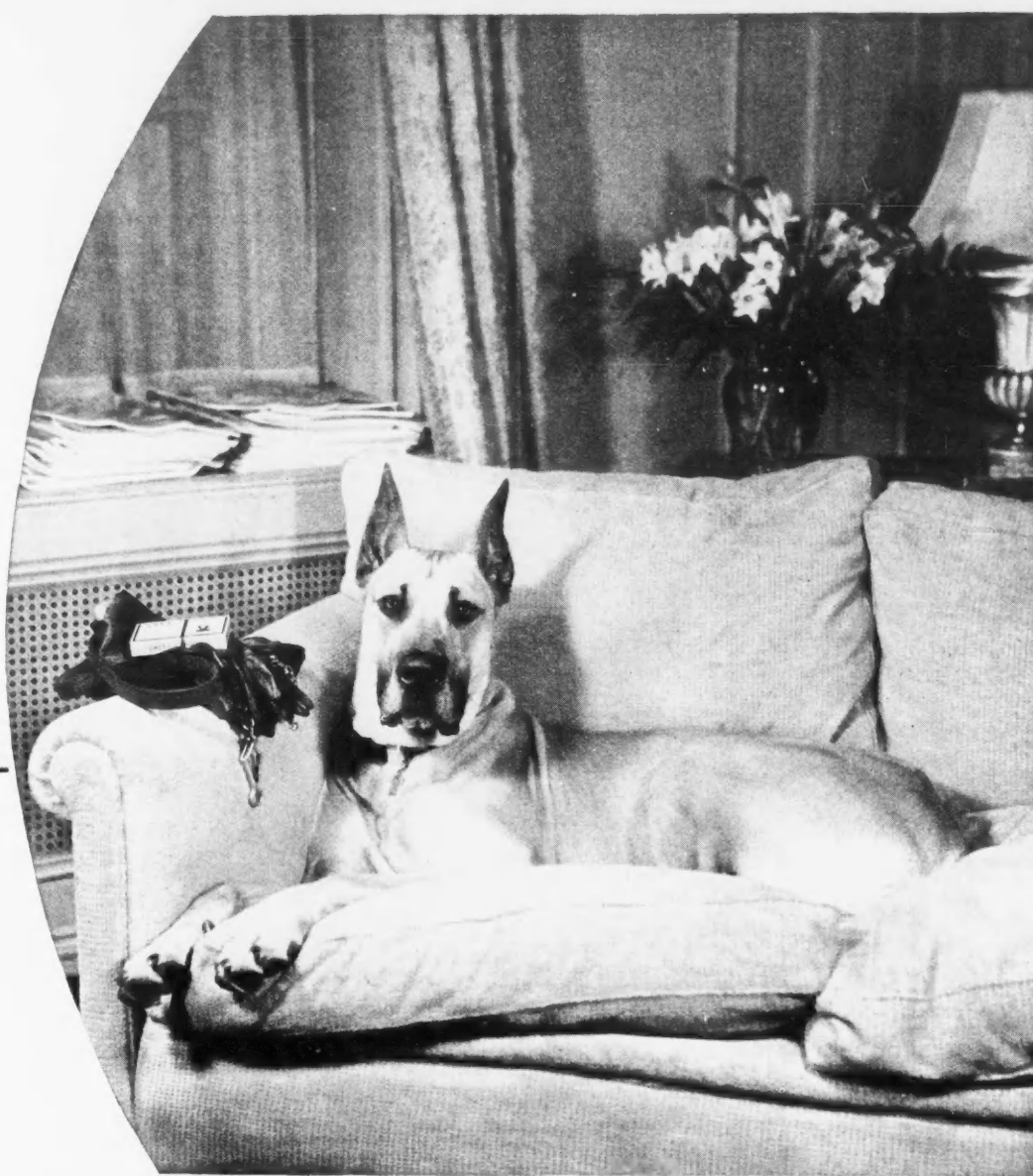
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THE LITTLE WOMAN

By Hal Frank



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CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

HOW sweet to be reminded of Childhood's happy hours! And by a book on diet.

At home on the top shelf of the glassed-in bookcase above Father's roll-top desk in which Mother kept her art-needlework, extra electric light bulbs, used wrapping-paper for emergencies and the tool drawer, stood a large black volume we knew as "The Doctor Book." This was brought down and consulted whenever Mother suspected that homeopathy, in which she had a sporadic confidence, was a little feeble for our vigorous ailments. As I remember it the book covered the field of the trials which beset us in this life most comprehensively. I know it was subsequently borrowed by an acquaintance of Mother's who took drugs, and never returned to my lasting indignation.

The chief charm of "The Doctor Book" for us children, however, was not, I fear, its great helpfulness, but a series of highly, indeed violently, colored plates of the human body, presented in layers. You could open the front of an entirely modest gentleman and find a most extraordinary and entertaining arrangement of blood vessels, veins and arteries beneath the skin—and on going deeper display a plumbing set-up that was quite enchanting but impossible to connect with one's own active person. I remember particularly adoring the way the bony structure (like a bird cage) of the chest and ribs folded back to show the darling pink lungs and the cunning little heart nearly in the very middle.

"You Must Eat Meat" (and what a book to aid a girl in Lent!) by Dr. Max Ernest Jutte has a whole chapter like "The Doctor Book," but alas not colored, and nothing lifts up—not even the spirit after reading it. Good gracious, the things that can, and probably will, happen to people who don't do your meat morning, noon and night! There are whole chapters quoting cases of four healthy men placed on diets of various other things, with daily reports on their symptoms that are simply pitiful. In some cases they just "felt dull and confused," their eyes took a little wild, and "they had a choking feeling when swallowing." Others were in "a forlorn, used-up and miserable condition" with their blood "veryropy and sticky." That should convince you that Lent requires watching.

Now up to a point we are entirely with Dr. Jutte. Meat seems a very reasonable and satisfactory food for humans, and vegetarians to us are pallid folk. But for the purposes of argument in a cooking column this is Lent and a time to concentrate on eggs, fish and cheese—the three protein products that even Dr. Jutte has to admit help to take the place of meat. Yes, Doctor, I know they only help. But on with the recipes.

I have this from a woman who says it is very good.

EGGS EL GRECO

Cook 6 eggs slowly, until hard-boiled. Put in cold water, peel, and cut

in halves lengthwise. Place them in a buttered bake dish, or buttered individual ovenware dishes. Mix together 2 cups of canned tomato, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/4 of paprika, and 1/4 of chili powder. Pour this over the eggs.

Wash 2 1/2 cup of raisins in hot water and drain them. Stir 1 1/2 cup corn meal into 1 1/2 cups boiling water with 1/2 teaspoon salt, cook this five minutes and then add the raisins and 1/2 cup grated cheese, 1 tablespoon of butter, 1/4 teaspoon paprika and 1/2 teaspoon chili powder. Mix well and pour this thinly over the eggs in their sauce. Dot generously with butter, sprinkle with more grated cheese and bake 1/2 an hour in a moderate oven. Sprinkle with paprika before serving.

If you like the flavor of Finnan Haddie, and you should, try serving it simply par-boiled (which is put into cold water and allowed to come slowly to the boil and then just simmer for a few minutes) with drawn butter sauce and scalloped potatoes. An excellent luncheon for anyone. The haddie bought whole really has more flavor than the highly commercialized fillet. It's more nuisance but worth it. When it has simmered for five minutes you can skin it and remove the bone fairly easily.

For the butter sauce: Melt 1/4 cup of butter and cook 1/4 cup of flour in it with 1/2 a teaspoon of salt. When bubbling add 1 cup cold water and stir till smooth, then add 1 cup boiling water. When it all boils well, take it off the fire and beat in 1/4 cup butter a little at a time. Two hard-boiled eggs chopped fine are a great addition.

Most cooks can wreck scalloped potatoes, yet they only need intelligence or a good recipe. Slice them very thin, if raw, have 2 tablespoonful of finely chopped onion ready and 1/4 cup grated cheese. Put a layer of potatoes and sprinkle them well with flour, then, with onion, and then with salt and pepper, of which latter two to one (but 1/4 ever uses enough in this particular dish). Repeat to fill the dish to within 1/2 inch of the top. Pour on milk till it appears through, sprinkle the cheese on top and cook them slowly for an hour. If they seem to be getting too dry you can add more milk before they are done.

If cooked potatoes are to be used I find it's best to make a white sauce and sprinkle it with the onion and pepper and salt between the layers. You need then only cook the thing long enough to brown the cheese. Elementary, my dear Watson.

FISH AND OYSTER PIE

Flake any leftover cooked fish. There should be 2 cups. Clean 2 cups oysters. Arrange a layer of fish on the bottom of a buttered baking dish. Cover with a layer of oysters. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and finely chopped parsley with a light layer of buttered biscuit or dry bread crumbs. Add 2 tablespoons each cream and oyster liquor. Repeat till all fish is used. Cut pastry in narrow strips and make a lattice across the top, brush over with slightly beaten egg and bake 25 minutes in a moderately hot oven.

CHEESE CROQUETTES

These are excellent for luncheon served with a green salad. Melt 3 tablespoons of butter, add 1 1/2 cup of flour, 1/4 teaspoon salt and 1/4 paprika. Cook and stir 3 minutes, add 2 1/2 cup of cold milk and stir and cook until boiling begins; add 1/2 cup grated Parmesan cheese and the beaten yolks of 2 eggs; when well mixed stir in 1 cup of cheese cut in very small pieces. Turn into a dish to cool, shape in cylinders, roll in fine bread crumbs, then in beaten egg mixed half and half with water, then in crumbs again. Fry in deep fat to a delicate brown and drain on soft paper.

French cook books constantly demand white wine for cooking fish. I was glad, therefore, to find this, a good recipe from Normandy, which demands cider instead. It's a very good substitute for wine.

Put curled around fillets of sole or flounder (one for each guest) into a fireproof dish, season well with salt and pepper, sprinkle with finely chopped shallots or mild onions and pour a cup or so of cider over them. Cook in a moderate oven until the fish is tender—usually about 20 minutes.

(Continued on Page 19)

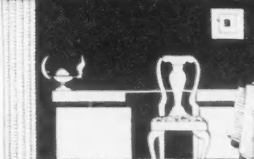


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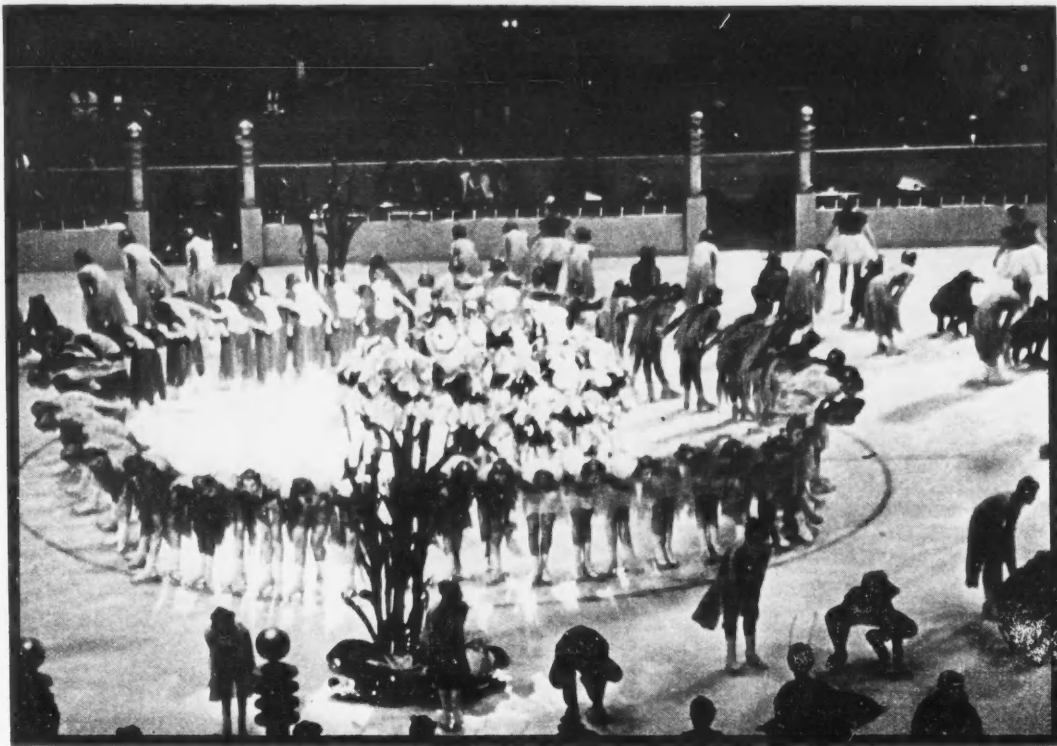
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WHEN WATER-LILIES, FROGS, fishes and butterflies came to life in the 29th annual carnival of the Toronto Skating Club, fifteen thousand people each night for three nights applauded the exquisite kaleidoscopic scene of rainbow scintillations.

THE SOCIAL WORLD

ADELE M. GIANELLI, SOCIAL EDITOR

TORONTO

"MOON MAGIC" might well have been the title of the marvelous 29th carnival of the Toronto Skating Club. Were one the Man in the Moon or the lovely lady whom some see there, one would gaze down upon just such a scene as this, and shudder not, as it were, at the moon, because all was scintillation. "Night on Bare Mountain" was the first view—can you fancy the fancies of the moon as it gazes on the elation of a mountain peak reflecting a remnant of stars while northern lights enlume fantastic shadows of the night? On yet any moon with any imagination would see a mountain peak as a sea of silver on which revolved witches and bats just as they did in that carnival scene upon which fifteen thousand moons a night for three nights looked down. Indeed, people perched high on the roof of the Maple Leaf Gardens could not fail to get a moon-like view whether they had imagination or not. Gradually the glacier's icy pinnacles, on which moon-magic made goblins disport in nocturnal orgy, were wreathed in mists of dawn with chiffon-clad maidens like fleecy clouds floating down the mountainside below the timber line where a village was revealed in revel. From their own many and varied were the sights seen by the man in the moon as mortals of a mighty ice-age evorted over the surface of a spinning, shimmering globe of a world-on-skates.

Moon-magic, indeed, and when a water-lily pond blossomed on ice, it was as if the rhythm of fairy-tales had glided into life. Living, lovely butterflies fluttering over lilies enlumed into children, gorgeous gold fish, the "sea-serpents" leaping, the sport of frogs' legs, tadpoles skimming past flamingoes' beaks, turtles magically agile and a dragon that out-dragoned all the dragon flies as it slithered in skating serpentine. One of the most poetic carnivals, one of the most poetic carnivals in the history of a carnival in response in beauty each year.

So it continued to the lift of a ballet Coppelia, over the sidewalks of New York to Tango ten-steps, Olympiques, looking as well as feeling "like a feather in the breeze" and after the exquisite Velling of the Sun, a Bacchanal, in grand finale, ensembles interspersed with individual performances as lovely. Only a moon could comprehensively outline these scintillations shadowed on the ice. They could be no more enumerated in detail than could the entire social world on masses there as spectators, so we touch only the highlights to give credit where credit is due for an unparelleled unequalled on the globe.

The President and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Alan E. Stewart, who have carried on that traditional office with both skill and charm, sat with His Honor the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Bruce at one performance, and the enthusiastic letter later written by His Honor, was posted up on the Club's board. Who would have guessed that Mr. and Mrs. McVillie Grant and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Crisp, looking in the merry Village Revel, were awarded with so much of the responsibility of that success.

The former was Carnival Chairman, or that Major and Mrs. Clifford Sifton, with the finance and much on their mind, could tango as well as "do" the Sidewalks of N.Y., straw "boater" and all. However, its successful swing swung Mr. O. N. Scott round in allegro wait-time as snappy as his directing of the performance, and Mr. Paul Steward, author of the Water-lily Pond Fantasy, that forever lovely picture poem in skating metre, he seemed to have brought to life some of Virna Sheard's delicious fairy-tales, was a regular piper with the children. Miss Barbara Cartwright, Miss Margaret Kyre Austin, and Miss Aldyth Clarke were a trio of executives essential to the "wheels going round," and Miss Willow Main-Johnson another, in the guise of a fleecy cloud, "Maid of the Dawn" the program called it in that mountain scene conveyed by Miss Madelon Hunter and Miss Isabel Hall, where in two of the sprites of night were

Brigadier and Mrs. W. H. P. Elkins' daughter, Joan, and Nancy, the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Gordon Webb. Chiffons shadowed like smoke-brown over mist-blue and lavender with purples blended a delicacy of artistry rarely seen in carnival, as so with that Velling of the Sun, Mrs. Edward Gooderham's arrangement repeated by popular request and certainly one of the most exquisite expressions of figure-skating. Miss Mary Jane Halsted was the "star" of this Sun and the Misses Helen Hobbs, Lorraine Hopkins, Willow Main-Johnson and Doris Gillespie who, enslaved and ensnared, danced in the Bacchanal of which Miss Ann McFarland was one of the nymphs, and the Emperor, Mr. H. B. Dunnington-Grubb.

Caprice Viennese and Kreisler combine with ballet to capture an audience—this time with charming Miss Veronica Clarke, the runner-up for the Canadian 1936 championship, in a Pas de Trois. One of the three was Mr. Ralph McCreath, with whom she shares 1936 pair championship, and the other, Mr. Hubert Spratt, both of whom with Miss Elisabeth Fisher and Mrs. W. Spencer Merry in the Club Four gave a graceful exhibition of the skill which made them runners-up for the 1936 Fours championship. Then there was the Singles Champion, Mr. Osborne Colson, and that visiting Englishman, Mr. J. E. Dunn, whose rhythmic program quite raised the roof.

He belongs to the Figure Skating Club of London, which is the oldest skating club in England. It now meets at the London Ice Club, but years ago before artificial ice days, I remember being put up as an honorary member, and we used to skate on the lawn of the famous Archery Club in Regent's Park, and would have tray-luncheons in the rooms where bows and arrows stood in lockers, erected or coat-of-arms. One noteworthy winter there was a whole fortnight of ice, almost unprecedented in London, and Princess Mary and Princess Patricia skated there frequently yet over edges and three there was no "side." In my diary I have written, "Princess Mary cannot skate very much better than I can and her skirt is too long, but she has such a pretty smile and beautiful hair which, when she gets warm, goes into little curls around her neck."

But, *re-entrance*, The Carnival Olympiques, drilled under Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Tarbox's supervision, might challenge the R.M.C. cadets—cavaliers, Miss Winsome Mayhew, formerly of Calgary, was one of them, and while they were very modern young women, the ballets of the ruffles in plum shades had old-fashioned grace, and Miss Jocelyn Garney had conveyed a graceful bevy, among many being Mr. and Mrs. Martin Baldwin's Diana, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Forbes' June, Elizabeth Ann Sifton, the Clifford Sifton's eldest daughter, and attractive Gillian Watson. Mrs. H. H. Barnham, usually a feature of the ballet, was unfortunately not well enough to take part, but sat in Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Kirkpatrick's box for a short time. Colonel Kirkpatrick, of course, being honorary President. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Ryder were sitting for a time with His Honor and Mrs. Bruce, as were Mr. and Mrs. T. Roy Jones, but another director and his wife in action, as it were, skating were Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lee who were Tyrolean with such club standbys as Miss Ada Mackenzie, Miss Jeannette Rathburn, Mr. Herbert Locke and Mr. D. Neve. Mr. Howard Ridout, al-ways a right-hand executive, had his young Howard Jr. on skates, and that youngest of all solists, Theresa McCarthy, was a little Londoner, but London, Ont. with great verve.

The youthful denizens of the Lily Pool Fantasy were perhaps the most fascinating of all—at random one picks out a few of the charmers lilies, goldfish, turtles and what not, for there was the President's daughter, Peggy Stewart, and Mr. Justice Hope's Rosemary, Mr. and Mrs. Alec Gooderham's Ellen Ann and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cochran's Joan—all glinting tropical fish. And Mr. and Mrs. George Magann's Patricia was an opalescent turtle as was the Bert Hartling's son Tom—one of the leap-

ing frogs. Mrs. Duncan Graham's boy, Alan Bruce-Robertson, Amy Van Nostrand a lily, and a trio of goldfish skating not swimming, were Elizabeth McPhedran, the Reginald Lockhart's daughter, Joanne, and Margaret Harcourt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harcourt. When the Sea Serpent in sections crawled along, the good-looking Mr. Robert Bertram was hidden in the head and a number of coming social lights were hidden under its wooliness. Individually, there was Dr. Robert Armour's niece, Gay Armour, Valerie Elkins, Suzanne Ritch and Sir Joseph Flavell's granddaughter, June McEachren, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McEachren's daughter, with many others—all concertina-ing into caterpillar crawl.

And last but not least, for they always "get" their audience, were Miss Louise Bertram and Mr. Stewart Reburn, 1935 Pair Champions, fourth in the World's Championships, 1936, and just returned from representing Canada at the Olympic Games.

There you get a glimpse of just some of the personalities, who, by the most arduous work, create a world-famous production of Art. And after three nights of it they danced in the dawn—a feat on their own feet—at a gala cabaret at the Royal York Hotel, and the next day presented an impromptu program to a club-house of out-of-town visitors!

Among these were Mr. and Mrs. Louis Drummond of Montreal, he President of Montreal's Winter Club, and she one of the prettiest guests at the Club's dance to which they accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Alan Stewart. Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Kirkpatrick, who had received at that dance as he is honorary President, were entertaining at tea the next day for Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Despard's out-of-town guests, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler of New York. And with the President, Mr. Alan Stewart, and Mrs. Stewart's party also were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Birks of Montreal, and their son, who attends St. Andrew's College here. Mr. Birks was telling me of having explored the lighting mysteries—one of the greatest achievements of the Carnival—high up on the scaffolding of the roof of the Maple Leaf Gardens. With the greatest of ease, too, he said! And of course had been escorted by Mr. Bruce Ross, who, with Dr. Frank Mills and Mr. Norman Samuel, was responsible for the lights that never failed.

Mrs. Norman Samuel, by the way, was at the Club party on Saturday, but not skating, as she has not quite recovered from the illness that sent her to hospital while attending the Olympics in Germany. Bad enough for a champion to have to miss that, but fancy having to have an interpreter in hospital, as nobody in the German hospital could speak English! So she had another bout of hospital in England. Mr. John Machado, who was to have been a skating judge there, had also gone home de combat abroad, but is now back and he and Mrs. Machado were looking very cheery again, he in his favorite yellow sweater.

A former Torontonian, the former Chelsea Cassels, Mrs. Carl Wolfe, was also being greeted at the Club, as of recent years she skates at the London Ice Club but she arrived en route from Florida and her husband and her son are expected to join her for Easter. She was one of the guests at Mrs. Bingham Allan's after-the-Carnival party to which Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ridout took Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Kenyon of Montreal. And when Mr. Kenyon met Mr. Thayer, the President of the Philadelphia Skating Club, who had come to the Carnival, they discovered they had played Cricket together! Mr. and Mrs. Thayer, with their pretty young daughter, were some of the most delightful out-of-town skating visitors. More often Horse-Show visitors, Mr. and Mrs. John Irwin, were up from Montreal, and another Montreale, of the younger set, was Miss Deborah Stairs, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Mackenzie—he a former Club President. Wife of another former President, Mrs. W. B. McPherson, was at the Club's impromptu party, also where Mr. Harvey Lightbourne, a Director, was



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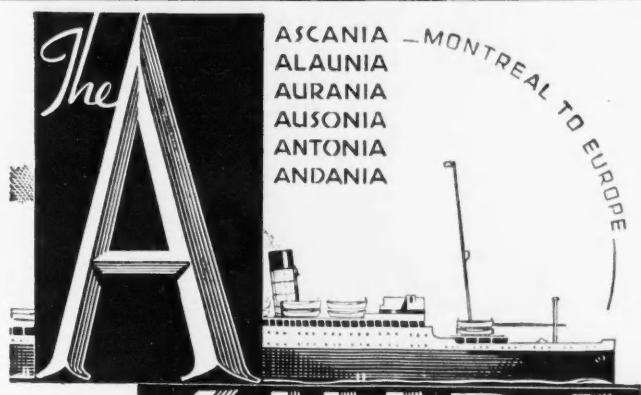
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AN INTERESTING STUDY of Miss Marjorie Borden, daughter of Mrs. H. A. S. Fraser, who was formerly Mrs. Percy Borden, of Ottawa. Miss Borden is one of Canada's clever young artists.

—Photo by Karsh.

shade, most becoming with pink roses and white carnation favors—the last word from London and New York comes for each guest.

OTTAWA

The Hon. H. H. Davis and Mrs. Davis entertained at dinner in the Tudor suite of the Chateau Laurier last Saturday evening in honor of Hon. W. L. Ransom, of New York, President of the American Bar Association, and Mrs. Ransom. The guests included the United States Minister and Mrs. Norman Armour, Right Hon. Sir Lyman Duff, the President of the Exchequer Court of Canada and Mrs. A. K. Maclean, Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, Hon. Senator A. C. Hardy and Mrs. Hardy, Hon. Mr. Justice Cannon and Mrs. Cannon, Mrs. F. A. Anglin, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Coleman and Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Wright.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Parmenter of Toronto, announce the engagement of their daughter, Joan Frances, to Charles Campbell Radcliff, son of Mrs. W. E. Radcliff and the late W. E. Radcliff. The marriage will take place on May 2nd in Grace Church-on-the-Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Burns of Toronto, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Constance Isobel, to Bruce Grant Eaton, Jr., of Buffalo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Grant Eaton of Eaton, Colorado. The marriage will take place at Grace Church-on-the-hill on June 6.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor of Toronto, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Sheila Marie, to Mr. Robert Lawrence Simpson, son of Mrs. Simpson and the late P. W. Simpson, of New York. The marriage is to take place early in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bell-Irving of Vancouver, have announced the engagement of their eldest daughter, Ruth, to Mr. Charles James Rankin of Victoria, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Rankin of Vancouver. The marriage will be solemnized at St. Paul's Church, Vancouver, in mid-April.

TRAVELERS

The Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, Mr. Ivan Philipowsky, of London, England, and Mr. G. de T. Glazebrook of Toronto, were recent guests arriving at Government House-Ottawa.

Miss D. Ratte of London, England, has arrived to stay at Government House, Ottawa.

Mr. H. Bradford Washburn, of Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. was a recent guest at Government House, Ottawa.

Mrs. Campbell MacDonald and Mrs. H. C. Hammond were two Montreal guests at the Hotel Traymore in Atlantic City.

Captain N. E. Adams and the following: Miss Janet Sontham, Miss Roberta McDougall, Miss Nicolle Brugere, Countess Nieroth, Miss Joan Ahearn, Miss Beatrice Spencer-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Price, Mr. Gerald Bate, Lord Carlaw and Mr. Richard Bird, of Ottawa were recent guests at the Seignior Club, Quebec.

Mr. Justice Fisher and Mrs. R. G. Fisher of Toronto were recent guests at the Marlborough-Blenheim in Atlantic City.

Of interest to their many Canadian friends is the announcement that Commander the Hon. O. W. Cornwallis, O.B.E. lately of H.M.S. Scarborough of the America and West Indies squadron of the Royal Navy, has been appointed to command the battleship, Resolution, Lieutenant Commander P. H. Hadow, R.N. late of H.M.S. Scarborough, who spent some weeks in Toronto last fall, has been appointed to H.M.S. Stronghold, at present stationed at Suez.

Commander F. G. and the Hon. Mrs. Hastings have returned to Ottawa from a trip to New York.

Colonel G. R. Peakes, V.C., has returned to Ottawa from a trip to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Ross and their daughter, Miss Hazel Ross, of "Holland House," Que., have sailed to spend several weeks in London, England.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicol Kingsmill of Toronto, were recent guests at the

Marlborough-Blenheim in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald H. Rowan of Toronto, were recent guests at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City.

Mr. Stanhope P. Williams of Edmonton, Alberta, who has been visiting in Toronto, is now the guest of the Hon. C. P. Fullerton and Mrs. Fullerton in Montreal.

CONCERNING FOOD

(Continued from Page 17)

When done pour off the cider into a small saucepan, add 3 tablespoons of butter and a little flour, stir till it begins to thicken slightly and is perfectly smooth, add 1 teaspoonful chopped parsley and pour over the fish.

Mackerel, those handsome, electric blue and sturdy looking fish, are rich and good either boiled in salted water or grilled. In either case they are supposed to be sprinkled with chopped fennel, a good herb that suits their style. The French serve mackerel with a gooseberry sauce, which sounds arty but isn't a bit beyond a modest cook. Buy tinned gooseberries, and heat them, adding sugar, then put them through a sieve and add to the puree thus made a certain amount of melted butter. Split, season and grill the chopped fennel if possible, serve it with the gooseberry sauce. It's a method that has stood the test of centuries of gourmets in France.

THE DISTAFF SIDE

(Continued from Page 16)

drapery folded under at the hem, and a broad gold belt; the Vivian turquoise chiffon evening dress with incomparable drapery and a six-inch turquoise sash belt on which an appliqued dragon writhed in gold, purple, blue, green, and ruby colored snoods. "A sight to dream of, not to tell Lady Christabel!" The grey tweed and navy tailored suits here from Chanel and the bolero crepe outfit from Lucile Parau were the tailored winners.

PERHAPS you haven't noticed the great strides we have been making in this country lately towards the Equality of the Sexes. The Men's Fashion Show at Eaton's this week was a fair example of it. So crowded was it with apparently fascinated male spectators we had quite a time getting in to report on it. Men will share all our privileges one of these days, mark our words.

"Designed," we were told, "to make men clothes conscious"—an attribute we once had a vague idea was deplorable in men, but we're learning: this showing was a great success. The male models we cannot face the term mannequin in this connection were pretty self-conscious and there was a good deal of moistening of the lips, clenching the fists, and aggressive pointing of the chin, but we shouldn't be surprised to find them as blasé as anything by next season. The clothes looked sensible and smart to us who don't notice much deviation from tradition in our men friend's clothes. The only conspicuous outfits were the well-tailored palm beach suits for Summer, a fashion so sensible in our torrid climate they have no business looking conspicuous. We do remember the commentator at the microphone saying these new ones were not only laundrable but unshrinkable and inexpensive, too.

Eaton's regular Spring Fashion Showing began on Monday and continues all week. It opened with a pleasant illustrating style trends. Marguerite de Valois from the play "Margot" in her ruffled and puffed sleeved gown of lime green with blue gloves and a scarlet tanager for a hat, a Munich princess from the Chinese Exhibition, Mme. Récamier (minus her sofa) and a swagging Torador (plus his Carmex song). Miss Barbara Beatty interpreted the show in her own pleasant way, looking incomparably chic herself. Perhaps the most fascinating part of it was the three lovely models who displayed the new hats, putting on one after another on their beautifully coiffed heads without, apparently, disarranging a curl. The hats can't be described as sensible but many of them are awfully engaging, particularly the winged "Margot" types and the tiny affairs dripping flowers over the back hair. The *lignes* Breton sailors and the *Suez* Chinese

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DEATHS

BLACK, John Homer—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, March 19th, 1936, at his home, 889 Avenue Road, Toronto, John Homer Black, in his 61st year, beloved husband of Elizabeth Murray Black, and beloved father of Mrs. Hugh And.

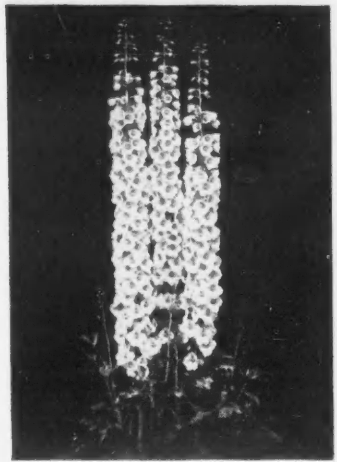
Interment Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Whore, Woodstock, announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Dempster, to Mr. William Duncan McKie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan H. McKie, of Oakville, the marriage to take place very quietly at Woodstock, on the eighth of April.

borrowings are our pick among the best.

The clothes themselves covered the whole ground and had plenty of charm. We remember best a knitted banana-colored frock from Vienna with short high shouldered sleeves worn with British tan calf gloves, shoes and a belt. Very Swank. British tan worn with grey, and with black was a general favorite. Schiaparelli's black suit, short jacket shorter behind, and big sleeves. The *Molnare* austere navy suit with little roll collared and center-buttoning jacket, also big sleeved, and the Chanel copy, a three-tiered flesh pink pleated chiffon with an elbow length pleated cape making the fourth tier, are the models that stick in our mind. As well as the Originals, plenty of copies here of the models you have been seeing in Vogue and so on. Certainly one of the most complete surveys of the mode.



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ALLOWANCE ALWAYS SHOULD BE MADE for a relatively large area of unbroken lawn, in order to create an effect of spaciousness.

GAY SUMMER BORDERS

BY LAVINA McLEOD

EVERY garden should be a blaze of glory in the summer. That is what most gardeners strive for, but some-how, only a few achieve it. One of the easiest ways to obtain this is by means of borders.

Whether the garden be large or small, it should boast a well-disposed succession of bloom, and the technique of bordering offers a most satisfying solution to this problem. The annual border also has much to its favor, especially where the garden is large, and the price has to be reckoned, since it gives a quick showing of comparatively low cost. The gardener, however, must choose between this effect of short duration and the more permanent perennial border, with its yearly dividends of increasing joy. Sometimes a combination of annuals and perennials helps the gardener along for a year or two, while he is trying to establish an herbaceous border, and when he will be left with only well-developed clumps of perennials for quick results.

Four points to be remembered in the making of this border are: a proper exposure, a thorough soil preparation, a careful selection of plants and an artistic grouping.

Naturally, the perennial border with an open sunny exposure gives the greatest returns, but those facing north and getting plenty of light and little sunshine also may grow perennials quite successfully. The ultimate color scheme will be of much greater value, however, if the border has the advantage of a rich growth of ground cover, such as a vine-covered trellis, or a hedge of spring flowers.

Borders may be either straight or curved, depending upon the shape of the garden. However, the border with the gracefully curved front of little mass and perennials offers more interest and exquisite color and usually demands less attention than those of formal design. Therefore, the amateur gardener will find it well to decide upon this outline.

After the border is marked out, it should be dug to a depth of from six to eight inches, to turn over and under well rotted manure or a good commercial fertilizer worked in. In the case of a new border, it will remain in the soil the same time, gradually breaking and feeding the roots. Manure tends to break by a heavy or light soil, and so is invaluable where this condition exists. The addition of sand and wood ash will also assist in making loose and more porous. Plant moss and humus, due to their moisture-retaining qualities, are valuable additions to sandy garden soil. The dead leaves, which are so often destroyed in the spring, will help to make better gardens if spread over the surface and dug deeply into soil. When the border has been well shaped and fertilized, it may be sown over and left for a day or two to settle prior to planting.

Plants of varying heights, bloom time, and habit of growth will be selected for the border which is to give masses of bloom through out the summer. Taller plants such as delphinium, lily, and hollyhock and golden glow, with some of the more hardy and earlier species of Melancholix, daisies, will supply the border with the necessary peaks. These should be planted against the back and in groups of from three to eight, depending upon the size of the allotted bed. On either side of these groups, plants of lower growth will be used to screen the eye from the peaks and to bring the eye to the higher points, giving the effect of a swinging chain, fastened at both ends, and caught in the middle. Intermediate plants for this group include such perennials as peonies, columbine, shasta daisies, iris, veronica, spirea, sweet rocket, pyrethrum, scarlet lychnis, gaillardia and others, many of which are to be found in a wide range of colors. Dwarf plants to edge the perennial border may be chosen from the large lists of rockery plants, violas and phlox, scabellaria, dwarf iris and dianthus or garden pink being among the favorites.

A rock charming picture may be made in the group planting by

using light blue delphinium (Sparkler or Michel Weston) in combination with the Eucharist of pink tints, and Mrs. Foster Cuthbert of the pinky mauves. In front of these plant groups of pink mallow and bulbs of the lily, which show rich ivory reflexed bells. Another effective grouping is that of sulphur-yellow hollyhocks in company with the lighter delphinium blues of Lady Holt and Aristocrat, looking down upon the wax-like blooms of yellow trollius. Further additions of the still shorter Iceland poppies, in their deeper gold and orange shades, give the necessary color to enhance and emphasize the beauty of the dominant colors.

For effective intermediate groupings try gladioli. For early, medium and late varieties, study the catalogues and choose with the season and color in mind, to assure bloom in the otherwise bare spots of the border. The spiky leaves will add an attractive variation to the surrounding foliage. Peonies, also, serve in the same way, and besides offering gorgeous flowers through the later spring and early summer, they add greatly to the border by their bronzy colored foliage or clear rich green, as the case may be, which remains with us until the frost comes.

Pyrethrum, in red, pink and white, both singles and doubles, may be used to advantage, although the singles are more effective and lack the top-heavy appearance of their sisters.

The occasional clump of yucca, phlox, judiciously placed, will have the power to transform the border into a veritable fairyland. Its generous shower of tiny white blossoms has the same effect upon the flower garden that the artist's blending brush has upon the canvas.

The columbine, in its wide choice of dainty colorings, lends a note of airiness to the border, which is apt to become monotonous by too massive a strip of blooms if not broken occasionally by the finer types of flowers. That old favorite, bleeding heart, is another interesting plant with attractive bloom and foliage, and still another is the lupin, which gives a most decorative type of foliage and lovely spikes of bloom.

FOR large masses of one color the perennial phlox cannot be surpassed. In any of the favorite shades it will supply large quantities of bloom throughout the summer and early fall. The blue flag, planted as an accompaniment to the Iceland poppy, makes a harmonious color scheme for the border edging, or, if used as a background for white or yellow violas, is equally effective.

If animals are preferred for the border, such flowers as cosmos, annual larkspur and poppies of delicate shades will make a dainty background. Intermediate snapdragons, in apple blossom pink and orchid shades, with a fringe of the stronger coloring of Rose Morn petunias in the foreground, will present a pleasing display of color and also give the illusion of depth to the border.

Again with the color shades for background, a combination of intermediate plantings of the taller marigolds, faced by the shorter nemesis in yellow, orange and rust shades, and finally edged with that lovely blue border plant, astringens, produces a picture which can't fail to please the most fastidious gardener.

And while this way border is in the making, let not the gardener forget to plant here and there just a touch of fragrance. Whether it be a root of lavender or one of the many old favorites, such as sweet rocket, monarda, or evening stock, it matters not. But fragrance there must be, if our gardens are to have "happy feelings" atmosphere.

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. W. McTavish and Miss Ruth McTavish of Toronto, are spending some time at the Vinoy Park Hotel, St. Petersburg, Florida.

Sir Robert and Lady Borden of Ottawa, are spending a few weeks at "The Claret" Sea Island, Georgia.

The Right Rev. Philip Carrington, Lord Bishop of Quebec, and Mrs. Carrington are sailing on March 27th in the Aquitania to spend a few weeks in England.

In the fragrant atmosphere of the FLOWER SHOW

The Round Room

Will be open for Dinner
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arranged with the Social
Director's Office.

Later, light refreshments will be served (8 to 10 p.m.), 75c.

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PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

The Hon. Smeaton White and his niece, Miss Eileen Peters of Montreal, are on a cruise to the West Indies.

Mr. Alexander T. Galt, who has been the guest of his sister, Mrs. A. D. Burnford, in Montreal, has left for the Pacific Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Home of Quebec, have sailed in the S.S. Exeter for Gibraltar, where they will visit their son-in-law and daughter, Major H. N. T. Martin, R.H.A., and Mrs. Martin. They expect to return some time in May.

Mrs. D. Cockburn and her daughter, Miss Barbara Cockburn of Victoria, B.C., who have been the guests of the former's sister, Mrs. Thackeray and Major W. C. Thackeray, in Kingston, Ont., have sailed in the Berengaria to make their home in Essex, England.

Miss Hodgins and Miss Atkin have returned to Montreal after spending ten days at the Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan McMartin and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Savard of Montreal, are spending a month in Bermuda.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Riddon of Montreal, are spending some time in South America and expect to sail from Valparaiso some time in March. They are returning home via the Panama Canal.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace T. Hunter of Toronto, have been guests at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall in Atlantic City.

Mrs. J. M. Hedley of Victoria, B.C., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. A. Kingston, in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lynch-Staunton of Hamilton, Ont., are spending some time at "The Claret," Sea Island, Ga.

Mr. Peter White, K.C., of Toronto, has sailed in the Carinthia for a cruise to Nassau.

SATURDAY NIGHT

SECTION III

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 21, 1936

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

LARGER CITIES SUFFER FROM EXTRAVAGANCE

High Debts and Expenditures Contrast With Policies of Economy Shown by Most of Smaller Municipalities—Toronto and Montreal Find Difficulty in Balancing Budgets

BY ALBERT C. WAKEMAN

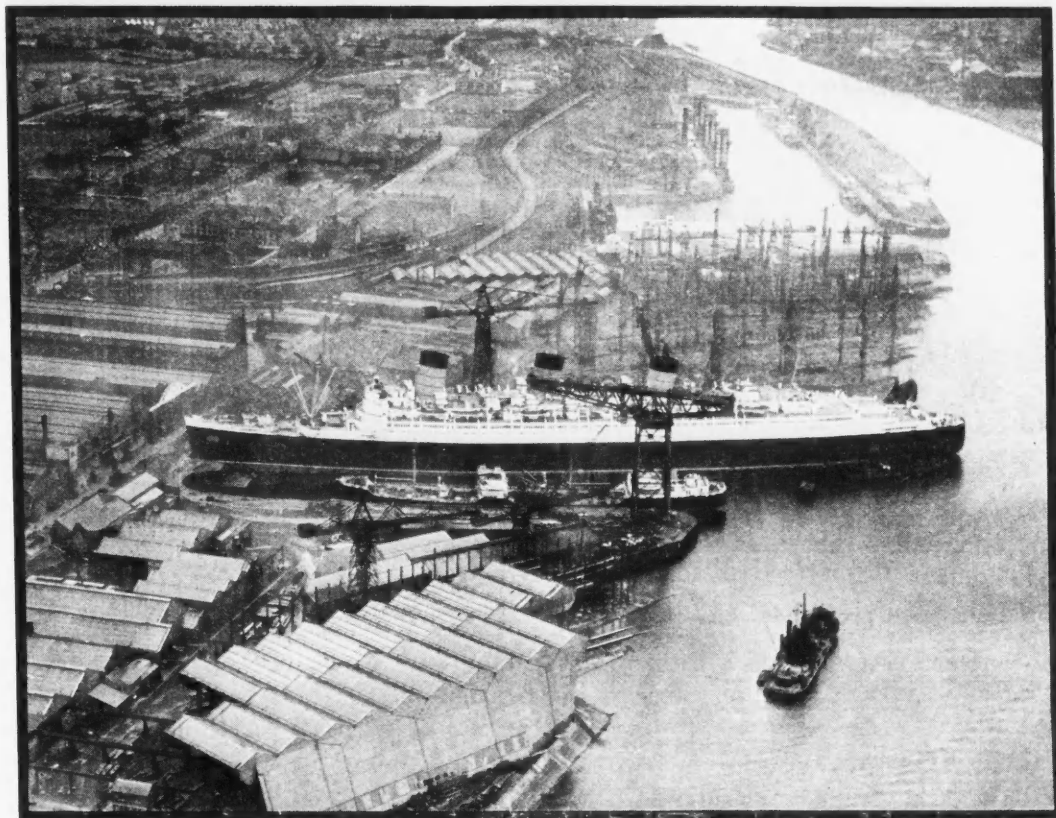
IT IS one of the paradoxes of public finance that the centres of the greatest wealth should suffer the greatest municipal poverty. Of course it is true that the largest of our cities—by default (thus far) is Windsor, which stands 11th in population in the Dominion, while well over one hundred of the smaller municipalities have defaulted. Yet when we analyze the facts, we find that the finances of our very largest cities are in a shocking state. The explanation seems to be that the small municipality enjoys a very restricted credit, since its tax-raising power is so obviously limited. As a rule it gets by on a fairly conservative basis, or it defaults. But when the investor or the banker views a large city, there seems to be an assumption of unlimited reserves, much after the view erroneously taken of our governments. Thus we find that people go on buying the bonds of these large cities very much as they have continued to buy government bonds, hoping that they will continue to pay their debts as they have in the past. It may come out all right, but unbiased study of the facts indicates that little short of a miracle will be necessary.

The problem is at least receiving greater publicity than ever before. The financial troubles of New York, of Detroit, of Akron and a dozen other cities have been front page news in the United States at times. Similarly we find the budgets of Montreal, Toronto and other large Canadian cities under constant discussion in the press. By this time the citizens can not fail to be aware of the situation. If they have not been impressed by the news, or by property taxes, they will be by the penny sales taxes on their small purchases, or by the wage assessments now in effect under some government or municipal authorities. Taxation has passed the point where it can be concealed. It is coming to light in a dozen new forms, some of which simply refuse to be painless.

Back in the townships and villages, the depression was faced with courage and with prompt action in most cases. As the farmer and the villager found his income shrinking, he reduced municipal spending along similar lines. For the

municipal council in the average small municipality remains, as it originated, a governing body which is close to those whom it represents. Where a municipality was caught with too much uncontrollable expense, it was usually because there had been too much recent borrowing. But in our large cities, the

depression was not faced as a fact to be reckoned with. It has been consistently evaded. Toronto began in 1933 to meet its relief bill by five-year loans, affording a very temporary relief to its own tax rate, which now feels the cumulative effect of (Continued on Page 25)



THE QUEEN MARY. This aerial view of the big Cunard-White Star liner—now receiving her finishing touches on the Clyde—gives a better idea of her size than any picture we have seen.

CAN GOVERNMENT AID RESTORE NEWSPRINT?

Appalling Lack of Co-operation Between Producers and Consumers Militates Against Progress—Is Government Intervention Essential?—Some Alternative Steps

BY GUY C. PHILLIPS

WHETHER the newsprint industry or the various governments concerned desire it or not, our elected representatives will be forced with constantly increasing pressure to face the problems presented by Canada's most important manufacturing industry. That government officials should be concerned with the existing situation is a statement too often taken for granted. This industry last year produced about 2 1/2 million tons and distributed more than one hundred million dollars. By far the largest single part of this large sum was paid out in wages to the laborers in the woods and at the mills, but unfortunately, very little was left over for the patent newsprint bond and shareholders.

Not only the men who have invested money in newsprint companies, but also the politicians who represent the communities where the mills are situated, have forced governments to interest themselves in newsprint problems. This whole question of government intervention, the possible advantages and the inherent dangers thereby entailed have been forcibly brought to public attention by the proposed plan to reorganize the Great Lakes Paper Company. The weaknesses in the newsprint structure revealed by this scheme were discussed in a previous article; the wider implications only will be dealt with here. At present this plan is still in the hands of the Courts. It was referred back to the High Court by the Ontario Court of Appeal for further enquiry, to ascertain whether the scheme was fair and reasonable. The governments of Ontario and Quebec and everyone interested in the industry's welfare are concerned, primarily, with the price threat which the plan entails and not with the comparatively small tonnage which the Great Lakes Company has taken from the rest of the industry.

In brief, if the plan of reorganization, as at present drawn, is approved, the publishers who contribute tonnage will have some control over a price-fixing mill and will receive dividends, when earned by the company, pro rata according to their purchases. This dividend, when paid, may be considered as a rebate and thus cause a general lowering in the whole Canadian newsprint price structure. On the other hand, if the present plan fails, contracts have been signed which will at once come into effect. These provisional contracts specify a price two dollars under the prevailing market level, and certainly will cause a corresponding break which might mean a loss of \$4,000,000 to the industry in this year. It has recently been rumored that the Ontario Government has withdrawn its opposition on condition that the reorganizers modify the scheme by only allowing dividends to be paid on the preferred stock when the price of newsprint is \$45 a ton

or better. This would, of course, postpone the impending crisis but would not permanently improve the situation.

AT THE motion for approval of the reorganization, the Province of Ontario was represented by counsel who strenuously opposed the scheme. Mr. Justice McEvoy said in his judgment approving the plan: "It was further contended that the acceptance of this offer and the carrying through of the same would greatly affect the newsprint paper industry in the Province of Ontario. This contention does not enter into the matter whatsoever, as, under the Judicature Amendment Act, regard is to be had to the interests of all parties interested in the premises so mortgaged and charged and to that alone." The Crown was again represented at the appeal and presumably will be allowed to present the case in full at the new hearing. The reorganized company is operating under a Dominion charter and may need the leave of the Ontario Government to carry on business in Ontario, and so must handle the situation carefully. This government can, and probably will, if need be, discriminate against any company which it feels is operating unfairly, by raising the rates and dues to be paid for timber cutting privileges on land leased from the Crown. This method was lately adopted and used with some success by the Quebec Government.

It is of more than passing interest to note that it has been announced that the Ontario Government will, at this session, present a Bill dealing with the reallocation of the timber limits granted by former

governments. In this regard it may be remembered that the press carried a report of a recent meeting which was attended by Hon. Peter Heenan, Premier L. A. Taschereau and Hon. H. Mercier, at which, we are told, newsprint problems were discussed and a complete understanding was reached. These facts may point to unified action on the part of each province and perhaps even complementary legislation dealing with the problem. It is known that the Dominion authorities are kept well informed on the present newsprint situation, and it is more than likely that, if both provinces so desired, the Dominion Government would assist them by legislation, if necessary, in their plans to stabilize the industry.

The problems which have arisen due to the Great Lakes reorganization and the means which have been taken to overcome them offer little in the way of novelty to a student of Canadian newsprint history. Invariably as a crisis occurs and the prevailing newsprint manufacturers association finds itself unable to deal with the situation, government officials, often without the approval of the industry, take a hand in the matter and usually the same disastrous results occur. In fact, the past record of attempts by different governmental bodies to control the newsprint industry would give a follower of the "laissez faire" school a wonderful chance to say "I told you so." Although this type of interference is often given little publicity, one has only to remember the attempt at paper control during war days, the Backus-Brooks disputes, the Ferguson-Taschereau conferences, the efforts used to put newsprint under (Continued on Page 28)



THE Dominion Parliament is coming in for a lot of criticism these days, on the ground that it is wasting its time playing politics instead of attending to things that really matter. It did some good work in the first weeks of the session but since then it has spent much of its time in petty political squabbling instead of in considering means to reduce unemployment, to bring about a more economical and efficient handling of relief, to reduce national railway losses, to cut taxation so that industrial progress and expansion may be stimulated and public purchasing power enlarged, to lessen the spread between the prices paid by the consumer and those received by the primary producer, to maintain the public credit, to reduce the cost of government, and the like—in other words, to eliminate or at least reduce the existing obstacles to an increased production, exchange and consumption of goods.

TRUE, Parliament has sanctioned inquiries into the textile industry, the agricultural implement industry, the handling of anthracite coal, the wheat trade, etc., but the suspicion is that it has done so primarily in the hope of pleasing soap-box orators and their friends rather than in the expectation of achieving any real good. Anyway, the country is fed up with government inquiries. It wants constructive leadership in the national struggle for economic stability, and it does not believe that turning nationally important industries into political scapegoats is constructive.

BRITISH COLUMBIA is flirting with the Social Credit idea and has intimated that it would like to get all the western provinces to co-operate on a plan. Perhaps Premier Pattullo will replace Mr. Aberhart as the west's High Priest of Social Credit. Anyway, Mr. Aberhart is too sober a man to make a good High Priest. He is not much of a politician, and has to believe in a thing before he can work earnestly for it. No doubt he did believe in Social Credit, when he did his pre-election dabbling in it, and he had a child-like faith that he could hire experts to overcome the practical obstacles to its fulfilment. His actions show that he no longer believes that Social Credit is itself the remedy for financial distress. Preparatory (allegedly) to the launching of Social Credit, he is trying to cure that distress by retrenchment and administrative economies, and is not doing at all a bad job at it. Mr. Aberhart's trouble may be that he is too honest, also that he didn't think beyond the election. In any case, he has given Social Credit quite a black eye. Disappointed Alberta electors are mad at him.

AN EXCELLENT example of what high taxes mean to business was furnished by President C. L. Burton of Simpsons Limited, which operates the Robert Simpson Company department stores and nation-wide mail order business. In his annual speech to shareholders last week. In 1935 the company paid \$761,153 in direct taxes alone. Adding the indirect imposts or taxes, resulting from customs tariffs, excise exactions and the sales tax, the total paid by the company last year which reached the public exchequer in various forms was more than \$2,850,000. This does not include personal income taxes paid by shareholders or officers or staff to municipal, provincial or federal authorities. For each dollar of wages or salaries paid to its staff in 1935, the company paid taxes to the extent of 42 cents. For each dollar of net earnings for that year, before paying dividends to shareholders, the company paid \$3.30 in taxes or other public imposts. Almost incredible, isn't it?

SIMPSON'S Limited, we will all agree for the sake of argument, is a big, rich corporation and so should be "taxed plenty" when the country needs the money. But let's consider the effects of such taxes on society itself. As Mr. Burton pointed out in his speech, the indirect imposts (customs, excise and sales tax) are paid out by the company before goods are received, and enter into the costs of goods in the same way that materials, labor and transportation costs form part of the cost of goods, so becoming a load which the business must assume. Therefore, the company, if it is to stay in business, must charge prices for its goods that will cover taxes as well as other normal costs of operation and provide some kind of profit besides. This means the consumers pay

THE higher prices necessitated by these imposts means a reduced consumption of goods and a lower standard of living for the public. Too, reduced consumption means less production, and therefore less employment. The aggregate of production, work and wages is reduced, not only as regards the store and factory but all the way back to the farm, forest and mine. Everybody suffers. When business is taxed on such a scale, the whole nation suffers. And, of course, there is another feature—the effect on the morale of business itself. Why should operators of businesses strive to increase earnings if those earnings are going to be taken from them? What incentive is there, under such conditions, for initiative, ambition and energy? Why should owners of capital invest it in productive enterprises? Perhaps the taxing authorities will seek to find the answers.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY TREND OF STOCK PRICES AND BUSINESS HAS BEEN UPWARD SINCE JULY 1932.

The Intermediate upward trend that started its climb in March, 1935, came to a temporary culmination at "B" on February 20th, 1936. The Industrials then after a minor decline rallied somewhat further to 158.75; the Rails failed, however, to confirm the Industrials' penetration of "B", and by declining through the low point of their previous decline at "D" have put the Industrials "on the spot". The immediate future is therefore indeterminate.

If the Industrials can keep above 149.81, the market may be able to traverse the critical trading area between "B" and "D", and later resume its upward movement. If the Industrials turn downward and volume rises to around 4,000,000 shares daily, we may reasonably expect much lower stock prices and a decline in business to follow. Our forecast of February 29th contained a clear warning to investors to lighten up. It advised speculators to get out and stay out until the skies cleared.

DOW JONES AVERAGES—NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

	Industrials	Rails
July 8-32	41.22	15.23
Feb. 20-36	154.43	51.27
Mar. 16-36	153.25	46.75
Feb. 26-36	149.81	48.87

A—Bull Market started
B—Last important high point
C—Closing prices
D—Last important low point

Average daily volume—6 days ending March 9, 1936 2,576,000 shares
Average daily volume—6 days ending March 16, 1936 2,670,000 shares

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Imperial Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 185

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one half per cent (2 1/2%) has been declared for the quarter ending the 30th April, 1936, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Friday, the 1st day of May next, to shareholders of record at 31st March, 1936.

By order of the Board,

A. F. PHIPPS,
General Manager

Toronto, 14th March, 1936.

BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY B-A LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock of the British American Oil Company Limited, payable in cash, is due on the 15th day of March, 1936. The dividend is payable to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1936. The dividend is payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Friday, the 1st day of May next, to shareholders of record at 31st March, 1936.

Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that the annual dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock of the Provincial Paper Limited, payable in cash, is due on the 15th day of March, 1936. The dividend is payable to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1936. The dividend is payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Friday, the 1st day of May next, to shareholders of record at 31st March, 1936.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have several hundred dollars to invest and because of the low interest rates on first-class bonds, I am considering purchasing some good industrial common stock. Would you consider Imperial Tobacco a good investment from the viewpoint of safety as to income? I would appreciate very much receiving your views on this security, together with any comments you may care to make on the general situation as affecting the company. Do you think there is any chance of tobacco products being allowed shipment into this country duty-free? Your views will be greatly appreciated by a regular reader of Gold & Dross.

G. E. S. Montreal, Que.

Imperial Tobacco is the dominating factor in the supplying of cigarettes and tobacco products to the Canadian market, and future earnings will be determined largely by the consumptive capacity of this market. I know of nothing which should cause any violent upset to the normal trend, which should be moderately upward. The company's record is an excellent one, it enjoys able and aggressive management, and its recent campaign of institutional advertising should create additional important goodwill for the company. Neither do I think there is any possibility of earnings being materially affected by any increasing importations from the United States. Imperial Tobacco can pretty well stand on its own feet as a manufacturer, particularly since the intensive development of tobacco growing in Canada, the real reason for higher cigarette prices in Canada, of course, being the high rate of excise taxation imposed by the Canadian Government.

For the year ended December 31st, 1935, the company reported net income of \$5,843,945 against \$5,819,767 in 1934. Earnings per share on the common stock were 57 cents last year, against 56 cents in 1934, and an annual average of 57.6 cents for the five years from 1930 to 1934 inclusive. Dividend distribution for the past five years have been 52 1/2 cents annually, made up of four quarterly payments of 8 1/2 cents, plus an annual "final" of 17 1/2 cents. While I hardly look forward to any material increase in dividend distribution because of the generous policy pursued, nevertheless in view of the company's exceedingly strong financial position the possibility always exists that the final dividend might be somewhat increased.

The company's last balance sheet shows total current assets of \$19,748,747, of which cash was \$3,394,365 and Dominion Government Bonds \$4,295,253, against total current liabilities of \$1,936,861. Net working capital at the close of 1935 amounted to \$17,811,886, against \$15,355,260 at the close of 1934. Profit and loss surplus at the close of 1935 stood at \$7,188,910.

At a price of 14, the yield on the common is 3.7 per cent, which is, I think, satisfactory in view of the high calibre of the issue. With the company so strongly entrenched in its field, it will undoubtedly share in any increased consumption which may occur in Canada. In view of the present uncertain outlook for the stock market, it may be that you could buy this stock more cheaply by waiting awhile, but against this, there is the fact that Imperial Tobacco does not ordinarily fluctuate much.

HOWEY

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I should be greatly obliged if you will send me the latest information you have on Howey Gold Mines, also on Hard Rock Gold Mines.

F. J. Toronto, Ont.

Howey Gold has developed to a stage where its normal capacity is over 450,000 tons of ore per year. The ore carries approximately \$2.60 per ton and the operating costs are around \$1.80 per ton. This cost is before allowing for taxes and depreciation. Under such circumstances the net profit is not large. Prior to 1935 the average grade of ore was well above 83 per cent. The decline of 20 per cent or more in grade is not very reassuring. However, Howey would develop an improved trend in grade should the work at lower levels encounter overshoots comparable with what was found in the first few hundred feet in depth.

Up to the end of 1935 Howey had disbursed \$750,000 in dividends. When it is remembered that these dividends were disbursed in spite of heavy cost of enlarging the mill and extending underground work to take care of the larger output, you will readily realize that Howey is an important operation. Very capable management has been displayed, and the directorate of Howey is outstanding. What work will reveal in the future is something which only time will tell. In the meantime, the outlook is favorable for continued development of payable ore at a modest profit per ton, and with that chance that is ever present with a well-conducted mining enterprise, namely, a betterment of values at lower horizons.

Hard Rock Gold is a promising mining prospect. Work during recent months has yielded very considerable encouragement.

TECK-HUGHES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am much obliged to you for your advice. I have held Teck-Hughes for some years and notice that you have never been very enthusiastic about it. I have been considering selling it and buying Pickle Crow or Little Long Lac. Do you consider this a good move at present prices?

H. F. J. Hamilton, Ont.

Teck-Hughes may move toward depletion on its main property at Kirkland Lake at a more rapid rate than other mines for the reason that length of property on the ore zone is short and necessitates deep work. In the meantime good results are obtaining on the Lamaque, a subsidiary. Because of this the shares are a reasonable hold at current prices.

Pickle Crow and Little Long Lac appear to be among the more attractive holds among the new gold mines. Pickle Crow established record production during February with an output of approximately \$132,000. I am advised officially that the outlook is favorable for further mill enlargement with the equipment to probably be hauled in during the coming winter.

Likewise, Little Long Lac appears to be standing in line for a mill of larger capacity than that now in operation. Developments at lower levels have revealed important increases in width of ore bodies and the outlook for this enterprise is very bright. Dividends at a substantial rate may reasonably be expected from both Pickle Crow and Little Long Lac.

GRAHAM BOUSQUET

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you please give me up-to-date information on Graham Bousquet Gold Mines. Has there been any split-up of shares of this company during past few years?

L. W., Sherbrooke, Que.

Graham Bousquet Gold Mines was incorporated in 1934 to take over the assets of Graham-Bousquet Mining Corporation. The new company has a capitalization of 3,000,000 shares. An exchange was made of two shares of the new for one of the old, leaving 1,500,000 shares in the treasury. The property has been developed to 500 feet in depth and 1,400 feet of lateral work has been done. This disclosed a moderate amount of low-grade ore and the property is one which appears to justify further development. The directorate is made up of experienced mining men and I think that any further plan of work decided upon would merit the full support of the shareholders. Operations on other properties in that part of Quebec during the past year or so has met with marked encouragement and Graham Bousquet may be looked upon as possessing good possibilities.

CANADIAN CELANESE COMMON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Now that the directors of Canadian Celanese have finally taken action with regard to a dividend on the common stock of this company, I would appreciate setting your opinion on it. I have several times in the past considered buying some of this but I thought it best to wait until there was some income to be received. I understand that the company had a good year last year and that its record in recent years has also been encouraging. Now with the preferred dividend arrears arranged and everything coming along nicely the common appears to be a good buy. Is there any difficulty ahead which I haven't foreseen, such as reduced tariff protection and more foreign competition? Is the import of Japanese textiles going to hit this company at all? Your help will be appreciated.

K. W. S., Winnipeg, Man.

With a dividend of 40 cents quarterly, or \$1.60 annually, the common stock of Canadian Celanese yields 5.5 per cent at current levels of 29 and I consider the stock attractive for holding. Should any severe general market decline occur, of course, it is only reasonable to assume that this security would be affected along with all others, but taking a longer-term view, I consider it desirable both for income and possible eventual further appreciation.

After deductions for the participating feature of the preferred and interest on the "income funding rights" issued to care for preferred arrearages (with which arrangement you are apparently familiar) Canadian Celanese reported earnings per share on the common last year of \$3.18 per share against \$3.14 in 1934. Directors have been conservative therefore in fixing the \$1.60 rate of distribution on the common, and possibly have been influenced by some of the future contingencies to which you refer. In the year ended December 31 last, the company reported operating profits of \$2,254,693 against \$2,037,661 in 1934 and net income was \$1,602,960 against \$1,504,709. Interest in the income funding rights required \$89,000 and the participating dividend on the preferred amounted to 95 cents on the 90,000 shares outstanding.

During the year the company's balance sheet position was further strengthened, current assets at the close of 1935 standing at \$4,021,915, of which cash was \$938,810 and marketable securities \$1,027,287, against total current liabilities of \$723,962. Net working capital at \$3,297,953 compared with \$3,078,109 a year earlier. Profit and loss surplus at the close of 1935 stood at \$2,402,748, addition to the surplus for the year having been \$638,748. The company will have no difficulty, therefore, in maintaining the reserve of \$367,200 for three years' interest and sinking fund requirements on the income funding rights, as required under the plan.

The record of Canadian Celanese in recent years has been one of steady and satisfying progress; important additions have been made to plant and operations have been practically steadily at capacity. During 1935 the company appeared to reap certain benefits from the temporary "trade war" with Japan, conducted by the previous Federal Government, and now it remains to be seen how the treaty concluded by the present Government will work out. I am informed, however, that this "menace" is not taken too seriously insofar as it may affect a producer of quality products; such as Canadian Celanese. On the other hand, it has been suggested that there may be further reductions in textile import duties under the new Government's first budget, so that at the present time a degree of uncertainty does exist.

The report of the Royal Commission currently investigating the textile situation generally in Canada should contain important information on

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MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

GOD'S LAKE is extending underground development in a manner which should soon offset some of the recent manifestations of impatience on the part of some of the shareholders. The mill has been in operation only a few months and gold is being produced at a rate of between \$50,000 and \$60,000 a month. Officials have estimated nearly two years in ore ahead of the mill above the second level. Drifting toward the east is approaching areas at two levels where diamond drilling indicated excellent ore. Within the next couple of months this work should also begin to add to the ore in sight. Also, diamond drilling to the west has indicated high grade ore at a point which may be reached before the middle of this year.

0 0

If operators of new mines did not have more courage than some of those who hope to make money out of shares, there would probably be very few mines in this country.

0 0

Parkhill produced \$900 during January, the mill having operated 27 days at an average of 68 tons per day.

0 0

Little Long Lac is developing widths of ore which hold out a strong indication of a much larger tonnage mine than current production.

0 0

Bidgood continues to occupy a centre of unusual interest to holders of properties in the easterly part of Kirkland Lake. The ore in sight is already impressive and is being further added to as work proceeds.

0 0

International Nickel is operating on a scale of greater magnitude than that ever before attained by any mine in Canada. More than 10,000 tons daily are coming from the Frood. Gross income for this enterprise is probably around \$5,000,000 per month at present.

0 0

Hollinger Consolidated is employing around 2,800 men at present. The mill is handling over 5,000 tons of ore per day. Ore reserves have a gross value of \$90,000,000.

0 0

Rose Lake is standing up under development and already another small gold producer appears to be assured for Quebec. The vein is narrow but the grade of ore is high enough to be of commercial value in ore shoots of moderate size so far uncovered.

0 0

Sherritt-Gordon could be operated on a profitable basis with copper and zinc at current quotations. Owing to the fact that the cost of resumption of production would be considerable, it is probable that directors will await greater assurance of stability or continuity of current prices for these base metals before deciding upon a resumption of work. The outlook, however, has improved greatly during the past year.

0 0

Falconbridge has rounded out 10,000 acres of territory in the Sudbury nickel-copper field. This literally embraces in length of the favorable mineral-bearing areas.

(Continued on Page 27)

GOLD & DIAMONDS

which shareholders in textile industries will be able to base action, if such should be required. I still remain of the opinion that the Federal Government is unlikely to permit the flooding of this country with cheap foreign-made textiles in an amount which would seriously affect those soundly-established companies which offer their products to the public at fair prices in accordance with Canadian production costs. It is, of course, exceedingly difficult to prophesy when political instead of economic factors are to be considered, but at the present time I see nothing to alarm unduly the shareholders of Canadian Celanese, or other similar Canadian companies.

POTPOURRI

R. C. Huntsville, Ont. Under the circumstances you outline, I think that you might do better than purchase ROGERS-MAJESTIC at the present time. This stock does not, as you are probably aware, pay a dividend, and earnings for the last fiscal period amounted to only 1.3c per share. It is generally understood that earnings during the current year have materially increased, but in my opinion about the most that could be hoped for would be some slight market appreciation for the stock. I cannot say, of course, in the absence of any official information, what the dividend prospect may be, but in view of the low earnings during the last fiscal year, it may be improbable that even the results of the current period would warrant any distribution.

M. P. Hamilton, Ont. CHROMIUM MINING & SMELTING has important possibilities. There has been an extremely large tonnage of ore indicated. Just how the grade compares with African deposits, I do not know, but I do understand it is close enough to enable operations to be conducted at a profit. This being the case, it would be reasonable to expect the enterprise to secure an important part of the business heretofore filled by African producers in the United States. Mr. Globe, managing director, is capable and experienced. If given the requisite financial support, the enterprise has a good chance of important success.

R. A. Toronto, Ont. I think that your suggestion that you put the funds you have currently for investment into STEEL OF CANADA is an excellent one. You will have observed this company has already taken steps toward the clearing up of the dividend differences which exist between the preferred and the common stock and further payments may be confidently anticipated. I do not think there is any doubt as to not only maintenance of the regular dividend but steady progress in clearing up the arrears and I would consider the common stock attractive both for yield and for further moderate appreciation.

W. P. Ormstown Station, Que. PERRON GOLD recently went into production. The geological conditions on the property are favorable. The ore so far placed in sight is of such a grade as to indicate substantial profits will be realized. The undertaking has a promising outlook. EAST MALARTIC has indicated a considerable amount of low grade gold ore (\$7 to the ton) by diamond drilling. Preparations are being made for mining plant and shaft-sinking. A power transmission line is being built to the property. SHERRITT-GORDON is idle because of the low quotations for copper and zinc. There has been recent strength in the price of base metals. A little further advance, and reasonable assurance of stability of price, would open the way to resumption of operations on Sherritt-Gordon. The situation is worth watching.

T. H. Regina, Sask. I do not think you would be making any mistake in purchasing shares of CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED at the present time. This company was formed just toward the close of 1932 when security prices were around their lows for the current cycle and at that time it selected a well diversified list of Canadian securities, specializing in common stocks. Naturally such an investment trust has benefited by the practically steady market in security prices since that time and in my opinion this trend will in all probability continue for some time. I would anticipate, therefore, further appreciation and good income for the shares of Canadian Investment Funds.

K. R. Vancouver, B.C. STANDARD SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY has a 55% interest in Slocan Silver Mines Limited, which owns the McAllister Mine in the Slocan district of B.C. This is a proven silver producer at present operating under lease. The monthly net income received by Standard Silver Lead Mining Company is averaging between \$18,000 and \$20,000, with indications that dividends, started last December, will be continued in the present year. Standard Silver Lead has a net cash surplus of \$75,000 and has reduced the amount payable on its property to less than \$60,000. The stock is selling currently around 48 cents. I do not know what the stock market will do, but the outlook for the company itself seems promising.

P. L. Montreal, Que. The future for your preferred stock of FOREIGN POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION will depend on general economic and monetary conditions in France. The company is, as you know, an investment trust, and its chief investments are in public utility enterprises in that country. The preferred is currently quoted at from \$10.50 to \$12.00 and as of October 31, 1935, the close of the company's last fiscal year, arrears on the preferred amounted to \$21.00 per share. The company's report for the year ended October 31, 1935, showed a total income of \$221,561 as against \$280,131 in the previous year. Net investment income after all deductions amounted to \$18,570 against \$13,688 in the previous year. Per share on the preferred was 37 cents as against 27 cents in 1934, and there was a deficit of \$2.25 on the common stock, as against a deficit of \$2.29 the previous year. The company's balance sheet showed investments carried on the books at \$10,581,075. This, based on Canadian currency, with the exchange rates as of October 31, 1935, amounted to \$8,335,272. Net asset value per preferred share at the end of the year was \$28.48.

O. A. Toronto, Ont. O'CONNELL GOLD worked a short time on properties in Matchewan with uncertain results. A proposal to reorganize was authorized but so far this does not appear to have been acted upon.

R. E. T. London, Ont. HORSESHOE MINES took over the old Regina Reef, but the exploration and development did not yield successful results. The property is not without merit, but the gamble attached to such an enterprise is very considerable. I understand efforts toward further development are under way.

E. G. Regina, Sask. I think you have made an excellent investment selection and I am pleased to confirm your choice of LAURA SECORD, IMPERIAL TOBACCO, LOBLAW "A", IMPERIAL OIL, CANADA MALTING and FANNY FARMER as current purchases. I certainly do not think that you would go astray, either, in purchasing INTERNATIONAL NICKEL.

R. G. Ottawa, Ont. The speculative possibilities of VENTURES are good. The company controls such mines as Falconbridge, Beattie and others and is in a good position to share in the general mining progress in this country.

J. W. Kemptville, Ont. I remain of the opinion that your best course would be to retain your stock. It is apparent that CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL is proceeding with its plan of setting its financial house in order and I think that when this is completed there are prospects of profits accruing to shareholders. Benefit will accrue to the company under the reduced import tax on Canadian liquor entering United States was not effective last year but this should have important bearing upon the earnings during the current fiscal year. For the year ended September 30th, 1935, the company showed an operating income of \$905,690, which contrasted with \$439,872 for 1934. Net income was \$227,957 against a deficit of \$558,529 in the previous year. Earnings per share on the combined "A" and "B" stock in 1935, therefore, were 20 cents per share against a deficit of 50 cents per share in the previous year. The company's balance sheet,

showed total current assets of \$5,341,287 of which inventory was \$5,156,450, against total current liabilities of \$353,242. The balance sheet shows important readjustments, good-will, trade marks, etc., having been written down to \$1, from a previous figure of \$2,292,969. Reduction was also made in the balance sheet valuation of the capital stock of the company from \$15,482,860 to \$14,853,735. In my opinion, this simplification of the capital set-up of the company is a move in the right direction and will materially aid in shortening the time when some distribution to shareholders may be considered.

B. J. Vancouver, B.C. Because of the nature of its operations I regard the stock of TEXAS CANADIAN OIL CORPORATION as essentially speculative. On the other hand, for those who are prepared to take the risk attendant upon this type of security the stock offers speculative attractiveness. It has been officially stated that success has attended the bringing in of new wells in the areas in which the company is interested and it has been stated as well that dividends may be considered toward the end of the current fiscal year which ends April 30th. Earnings during the last fiscal period amounted to 1.6c per share on outstanding stock.

H. J. B. Nanaimo, Ont. EDGE CREEK CONSOLIDATED reported some months ago that 25 diamond drill holes had been put down and a number of veins intersected. Values were officially given as low as a trace to as high as \$143. A number of test pits were put down, the official data on these showing depths of 10 to 32 ft. The property is an interesting prospect on which further sinking and exploration has been recommended.

O. R. Halifax, N. S. I would recommend that you make the transfer of your sales "C" DIVERSIFIED TRUSTEE SHARES for series "D". The chief point, as pointed out in the letter from the Trust Company, is that under the series "C" the Trust does not permit of the elimination of any security from the portfolio and it is my opinion that under current conditions greater elasticity should be permitted.

G. J. Middlechurch, Man. GOLD LAKE is situated in Manitoba and is one of the more highly interesting prospects. Considerable diamond drilling was done under option to P. E. Hopkins, geologist, and the control was then optioned to Anglo-Huronian of Toronto associated with a Montreal group. This assures the enterprise of adequate funds with which to explore and develop. Gold Lake is a gold prospect with a good chance, and should give speculators a least a good run for their money.

S. B. Ottawa, Ont. In view of the improvement which the company has experienced, I would advise you to retain your bonds of LAKE ST. JOHN POWER AND PAPER COMPANY. This report for 1935 showed a most encouraging gain. In 1935 the company reported \$318,490 available for interest on the first mortgage bonds amounting to \$306,215, a surplus of \$12,284. This contrasts with only \$195,453 available, after depreciation, for interest on the first mortgage bonds in 1934. Interest was not, of course, covered on the company's 6 1/2% debentures, ranking junior to the first mortgage issue. The company also shows splendid improvement of net working capital, this figure standing at \$1,308,665 as at December 31st, 1935 as against \$973,964 at the end of 1934, and \$458,223 at the end of 1933. Operations during the last year averaged 88.1% of capacity.

P. W. L. Prince Rupert, B.C. CORLESS PATRICIA secured encouraging results from diamond drilling. I understand sections of ore indicated commercial grade, while other sections were low. This is typical of diamond drilling, and it would be difficult to estimate amount of ore, or value per ton based on a limited amount of diamond drilling. There has been sufficient encouragement to warrant installation of a mining plant. It remains for the underground work to disclose tonnage and average value.

L. B. Regina, Ont. The single reason why BREWING CORPORATION preferred is selling to yield over 9 per cent, is that the company has not earned the \$1.50 dividend, which has been paid and which in turn is only half of the \$3.00 cumulative dividend which the preferred stock carries. I have previously expressed the opinion that the last fiscal year's operations on the part of Brewing Corporation would pretty well determine the company's earning capacity. In this connection you will observe that the company earned in the year ended October 31st, 1935, \$1.02 per share on the preferred against dividend payment of \$1.50 and requirements of \$3.00. Despite optimistic statements by officials and undoubtedly further progress in the consolidation of the various units making up Brewing Corp., the picture is not a particularly encouraging one for holders of the preferred. In my opinion operations during the last fiscal year of the Brewing Corporation provide a pretty fair sample of the beer consumption possibilities of the Ontario public and, as well, the proportion of this business which Brewing Corporation is likely to obtain. Certainly I see no current possibility of earnings rising to a point at which they would cover a \$3.00 dividend on the preferred.

E. M. Toronto, Ont. McCAIG RED LAKE is in the prospect stage and appears to have sufficient merit to warrant further exploration to learn whether it is of value, or not. The question of being absorbed by a neighbor is always possible, but I do not know of any such plan at present.

W. F. C. St. Catharines, Ont. BUCKINGHAM, McPHY and FEDERAL KIRKLAND are all in the class of hazardous speculations. The newer mines, worthy of special attention at this time, include PICKLE CROW, LITTLE LONG LAKE, CENTRAL PATRICIA, GOD'S LAKE, CANADIAN MALARTIC, McKENZIE RED LAKE, LAMARQUE, PERRON GOLD, FAMOUR.

A. M. Toronto, Ont. The circular which you sent along in connection with your inquiry concerning MANITOBA POWER bonds is perfectly explicit and I assume that you were familiar with the plan of reorganization of the Winnipeg Electric Company and subsidiaries at the time you bought the bonds. You will observe that the bond which you now hold is to be exchanged for an equal amount of general mortgage bonds Series "A" of the reorganized Winnipeg Electric Company, \$70, in contingent certificates and nine shares of Class "A" Common Stock. This is, in reality, what you have purchased. The point which you must consider, therefore, is the desirability of the Series "A" general mortgage bonds of the reorganized Winnipeg Electric Company. My own opinion is that while these cannot be placed in the highest investment category, nevertheless there should be ample earnings available to cover interest requirements on this general mortgage issue. There is in addition, of course, as a "sweetener", the Contingent Certificate and the Class "A" Common. If you were looking for an absolutely A1 investment you should not have purchased the Manitoba Power Bonds. As a matter of fact the price of 78 1/2 quoted to you is in itself a direct indication that the bonds are not in the highest category.

R. W. Vancouver, B.C. R. C. NICKEL appears to be confronted with a difficult future. The property embraces a large tonnage of ore, and the effort to explore and develop the deposit has been intelligent. However, the nickel content is pretty low, and it would be extremely difficult to operate such an enterprise in competition with other mines of higher grade production.

T. H. St. Catharines, Ont. In my opinion the common stock of HINDS & DAUER PAPER COMPANY OF CANADA would be quite an attractive buy at current levels. The company has issued its annual report for the year ended December 31st, 1935, showing net profits available for dividends amounting to \$1.17 per share on the common stock as against 79c per share in 1934. During the year the company paid annual dividends on the common of 59c per share. This is a very moderate distribution, particularly when the company's satisfactory financial position is considered. I think it quite possible, therefore, that dividend distribution on the common may be increased. The balance sheet showed total current assets of \$1,308,665 of which cash amounted to \$467,585, against total current liabilities of only \$188,676. During the year the company's gross profit rose to \$664,437, as against \$446,490 in the previous year. Property has been maintained in excellent condition and I understand that the company has been operating at near capacity and expects to maintain this rate of operation during the current year.

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Balance Sheet, December 31st, 1935

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
CAPITAL ACCOUNT		CAPITAL ACCOUNT	
Authorized Capital	\$ 6,000,000.00	Authorized Capital	\$ 6,000,000.00
Issued and Paid Up	5,800,000.00	Issued and Paid Up	5,800,000.00
Reserves	1,200,000.00	Reserves	1,200,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00	Surplus	1,000,000.00
Fixed Assets	\$ 8,000,000.00	Fixed Assets	\$ 8,000,000.00
Real Estate	4,000,000.00	Real Estate	4,000,000.00
Loans	3,000,000.00	Loans	3,000,000.00
Investments	1,000,000.00	Investments	1,000,000.00
Current Assets	\$ 2,000,000.00	Current Assets	\$ 2,000,000.00
Cash	1,000,000.00	Cash	1,000,000.00
Accounts Receivable	500,000.00	Accounts Receivable	500,000.00
Prepaid Expenses	200,000.00	Prepaid Expenses	200,000.00
Other Assets	300,000.00	Other Assets	300,000.00
Liabilities	\$ 8,000,000.00	Liabilities	\$ 8,000,000.00
Capital	6,000,000.00	Capital	6,000,000.00
Reserves	1,200,000.00	Reserves	1,200,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00	Surplus	1,000,000.00
Guaranteed Trust Account	\$ 1,000,000.00	Guaranteed Trust Account	\$ 1,000,000.00
Trust Deposits	1,000,000.00	Trust Deposits	1,000,000.00
Other Liabilities	\$ 1,000,000.00	Other Liabilities	\$ 1,000,000.00
Accounts Payable	500,000.00	Accounts Payable	500,000.00
Other Liabilities	500,000.00	Other Liabilities	500,000.00

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR 1935

Operating Revenue	\$ 1,000,000.00	Operating Revenue	\$ 1,000,000.00
Interest Income	200,000.00	Interest Income	200,000.00
Dividend Income	100,000.00	Dividend Income	100,000.00
Other Income	50,000.00	Other Income	50,000.00
Total Revenue	\$ 1,350,000.00	Total Revenue	\$ 1,350,000.00
Operating Expenses	(800,000.00)	Operating Expenses	(800,000.00)
Interest Expense	(100,000.00)	Interest Expense	(100,000.00)
Other Expenses	(450,000.00)	Other Expenses	(450,000.00)
Total Expenses	(1,350,000.00)	Total Expenses	(1,350,000.00)
Net Income	\$ 0.00	Net Income	\$ 0.00

NELSON MONTEITH, President

W. H. GREGORY, Managing Director

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GENERAL AMERICAN COMPANIES

ANNUAL statements of the three
General American Companies,
General Insurance Company of
America, 1935; National Insurance
Company of America, and General
Casualty Company of America,
show a strong business and financial
position.

General of America, the first
named company, shows total assets
of \$11,799,157.43; policyholders'
surplus of \$5,693,984.52; and a net
surplus of \$4,043,984.52 over capi-
tal, unearned premium reserve,
special contingency reserve and all
liabilities.

All policies of the First National
are entirely guaranteed and guaran-
teed by the General of America, so
that First National policyholders
have the protection of the resources
of both companies. Combined as-
sets of the two companies total
\$12,225,772.13; surplus as regards
policyholders, \$6,118,963.83; net
surplus over capital and all liabil-
ities, \$4,218,963.83.

General Casualty shows total
assets of \$3,111,304.96; surplus as
regards policyholders, \$1,443,-
173.74; net surplus over capital
and all liabilities, \$818,173.74.

Concerning Insurance

Government Annuities

Short Story of the Origin, Purpose and Growth of the
Government Annuity Business in Canada

BY GEORGE GILBERT

BACK in 1907, when the sale of
annuities by the Dominion
Government was first proposed and
when pensions by the state to de-
serving persons of advanced age
were also being discussed in Par-
liament, objections were raised to
the granting of old age pensions on
the ground that there was very
little risk of any hard-working,
able-bodied, thrifty man being un-
able to make adequate provision
for his later years, if only an op-
portunity to do so were given him.
It was to afford him such an op-
portunity, and to forestall the need of
old age pensions by the state, that
the scheme of government annu-
ities was brought forward.

It was felt that a suitable occa-
sion existed for the government to
avail itself of the machinery at its
disposal for the purpose of placing
within the grasp of all industrious
wage earners in the country the
opportunity of providing, by easy
payments and at very little cost to
the state, a reasonable annuity for
their support in later life.

Three things were regarded as
essential to the success of such an
annuity scheme: (1) absolute
safety; (2) no possibility of the
annuitant being deprived of his in-
come; (3) entire freedom from
forfeiture of the payments, or any
part of them, made for the annuity.
No scheme, it was felt, would be of
practical use to those for whom it
was designed, the working classes,
if they were compelled on pain of
forfeiture, to make a weekly,
monthly, quarterly, or any other
kind of payment, from year to year
over a lengthy period.

It was recognized that there
would be in all probability times
when they would not be able to
make any payments, and it was ac-
cordingly considered necessary
that those who were taking advan-
tage of the state provision, and
were forced from any cause to dis-
continue payments, should be al-
lowed, under proper conditions and
on payment of a reasonable interest
charge, to resume when in a
position to do so; or, if not, that
they should receive credit for what
they had already paid in, said
credit to be in the form of an
annuity for a proportionate
amount.

IN ORDER to do away with the
possibility of the annuitant be-
ing deprived of his income, it was
considered necessary to make the
annuity free from the claims of
creditors, and to do away with the
right to transfer the use of the
annuity to any child, dependent or
other person. It was also con-
sidered necessary that there should
be no power of anticipation by with-
drawal of any part of the payments
before the commencement of the
annuity, or to surrender the annu-
ity for cash at any time; that the
annuitant must be content to take
the contract on that condition. On
the other hand, if the purchaser of
the annuity should die before the
commencement of the annuity pay-
ments to him, his heirs should re-
ceive the sum he had paid in to-
gether with reasonable interest
thereon.

At the time the government an-
nuity scheme was first proposed,
there were very few annuities
being purchased from the insur-
ance companies; nor were the com-
panies pushing their sale. It was
felt in some influential quarters
that the working people who were
to be benefited would not have the
necessary confidence in any private
corporation, no matter how solvent
and well managed it might be,
to entrust it with payments in early
life for an annuity which would
not commence for 20, 30 or 40
years in the future, and that it was
only the state which could com-
mand the confidence required to at-
tract people to the scheme in suf-
ficient numbers to make a success of it.

It is to be noted that the rates
charged for government annuities
at the outset, and still in force,
were very little better than those
charged by the insurance com-
panies issuing annuities at the
time. As very few annuities were
then being sold by the companies,
it was felt that the government in
going in for its annuity scheme
would not be interfering to any ex-
tent with the existing insurance
business.

One of the advantages which,
it was claimed at the time, would be
secured to Canada by the sale of
government annuities was that it

would interest thousands, perhaps
hundreds of thousands, of people in
the stability of the government of
the country. Further, it would
present the government in a some-
what better light than that of a
mere tax collector. It was hoped,
too, that it would ultimately result
in the bulk, or a very large propor-
tion, of the national debt of the
country being held in the Do-
minion.

So far the total number of gov-
ernment annuity contracts issued
since the inception of the scheme
on September 1, 1908, up to the
close of the fiscal year 1934-35 has
been 22,738, while the total sum
paid to the government as pur-
chase price for these annuities has
been \$56,661,890.05. During the
past few years, however, there has
been a steady and large increase
in the number of contracts issued
and in the total amount received
by the government as purchase
money. In the fiscal year 1932-33,
the number of contracts issued was
1,375 and the purchase money
amounted to \$3,547,345.03. In 1933-
34 the contracts issued numbered
2,412 and the purchase money
amounted to \$7,971,430. In 1934-
35 the number of contracts issued
jumped to 3,931 and the amount
received as purchase money to
\$13,376,400.02. Holders of these
annuities were then receiving a
total of about \$2,500,000 a year
under their contracts.

It is generally agreed that there
is nothing unsound about the prin-
ciple of making government annu-
ities of a reasonable amount avail-
able to people of small means at
attractive rates in order to en-
courage them in thrift and the pro-
vision of an income for their later
years. It was considered desirable
at the time of the inception of these
annuities that the government
should absorb the cost of adminis-
tration of the Annuities Branch,
and no fault will be found with
that decision by most people, as the
expenditure of a reasonable sum
from the consolidated revenue fund
for such a purpose is not unjusti-
fiable.

But it was not contemplated at
the outset that the annuities should
be sold below cost, and at latest
advised the payments by the pur-
chasers were not meeting the ac-
tual cost on an actuarial basis by
at least \$450,000 a year, apart
from the cost of administration.
While the payment of reasonable
administration costs may be just-
ified, there is no justification for
selling the annuities below cost,
and the rates should be revised
without delay and the annuity con-
tracts of the government placed on
a sound, self-sustaining actuarial
basis.

FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

NET premiums written in 1935
by the Fire Insurance Com-
pany of Canada were \$287,377.81,
an increase of \$4,327.36 over the
previous year. The net loss ratio
was 45.96 per cent, as against
52.55 in 1934, while the expense
ratio, including commissions to
agents and all other expenses, was
44.48 per cent. The net profit for
the year was \$72,371.83.

With securities carried at mar-
ket values, the assets at the end of
1935 totalled \$1,338,226.82, while
the liabilities, including unearned
premium reserve of \$235,019.33
and contingent reserve of \$25,000
but excluding capital, amounted to
\$502,198.18, showing a surplus as
regards policyholders of \$836,-
928.64. Comparing this amount
with the amount of the unearned
premium reserve, it is clear that
the company occupies a strong
financial position in relation to the
volume of business transacted. As
the paid up capital amounted to
\$500,000, there was thus a net sur-
plus of \$336,928.64 over capital,
unearned premium reserve, contin-
gent reserve and all liabilities.

WAWANESA MUTUAL

SUBSTANTIAL increases in total
assets, premiums written, re-
serves and surplus and a decrease
in losses, were reported by the
Managing Director, Dr. C. M. Van-
stone, to the members of the
Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Com-
pany at the annual meeting. Dur-
ing 1935 the company registered in
New Brunswick and is now also



JOHN N. BABCOCK, C.L.U., who
has been appointed Seattle branch
manager of the Great-West Life Assur-
ance Company.

licensed in Nova Scotia, so that it
is now operating from coast to
coast. Net premiums written were
\$1,269,117 compared with \$1,051,-
884 in the previous year, an in-
crease of \$222,432, and losses
showed a decrease of \$11,734.

Assets amount to \$1,532,994 com-
pared with \$1,271,637, showing an
increase in assets of \$261,357.
Surplus was increased by \$152,-
317.20 and amounts to \$730,855.
The large volume of new business
written necessitated an increase in
reserve of unearned premiums
from \$467,635 to \$597,002. The
net amount at risk is \$246,411,751.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have partly made arrangements
to take out an annuity policy with
the Sovereign Life Assurance Com-
pany, and now have heard some very
adverse criticism concerning it, con-
sequently am very much worried.
Will you please give me your honest
and candid opinion as to the safety
of investing with the Sovereign Life,
as it is of supreme importance to me
to have a safe investment.

M. F. T., Toronto, Ont.

You need have no misgiving
about taking out an annuity policy
with the Sovereign Life Assurance
Company of Canada, as the com-
pany affords ample security for the
fulfilment of its contracts without
deduction or abatement however
far into the future such contracts
may run.

At the end of 1935 its total as-
sets were \$6,120,212.97, while its
total liabilities except capital
amounted to \$5,753,551.40, show-
ing a surplus as regards policy-
holders of \$366,661.57. That is,
after providing for policy and
annuity reserves of \$2,065,106.16,
investment reserve of \$262,000,
provision for profits to policyhold-
ers of \$190,789, and other liabil-
ities, there was a surplus of \$366,-
661.57 for the further protection
of policyholders. As the paid up
capital amounted to \$209,995, there
was a net surplus over capital and
all liabilities of \$156,666.57 over
capital and all liabilities. In view
of the uncertainty as to future
dividends on participating policies,
I would advise taking a policy on
the non-participating or all-guar-
anteed plan.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Can a bank official obtain a license
as an insurance agent and receive
commissions on the business he
presents with insurance companies?
I understood it was not permissible
under the banking law.

H. M. L., London, Ont.

Your understanding of the mat-
ter is correct. A manager or other
officer of the bank is prohibited by
the Bank Act of Canada from act-
ing as an agent for an insurance
company.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

At present I have available for in-
vestment \$9,500, which I had
thought of putting into an Immedi-
ate Government Annuity, but as I
already have an annuity which
brings me over \$600 annually, the
Superintendent of Annuities tells me
I can invest only to bring me a total
income of \$1,200.

In your opinion would an insur-
ance annuity be a better investment
for me, as I have to provide for my
old age and naturally am looking for
the surest investment? My impres-
sion is that at the age of 51 last
August, it would be an expensive in-
vestment and it might be better to
take the government annuity as it is
offered, being free from tax, seizure,
etc. I should very much appreciate
your advice.

M. J. L., Port Arthur, Ont.

By putting into an Immediate
Dominion Government Annuity
that proportion of the \$9,500 re-
quired to bring the total yearly in-
come up to \$1,200, the limit now
obtainable, you will undoubtedly be
securing the largest return on the
money in the way of yearly income

A Man Lives Too Long

if his old age must be spent in poverty and want.

He Dies Too Soon

if he has not made proper provision for the con-
tinued comfort of his family.

Life Assurance affords protection against each of these
possibilities.

By means of one of the easy SUN LIFE plans, a man can be
assured of an income for his own later years if he lives, or
for his family's needs if he dies.

Your nearest SUN LIFE representative will be
pleased to draw up a plan to suit your own
particular requirements on request.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE

MONTREAL

The Independent Order of Foresters

Monthly Income During Disability

Certificate Plan B: Issued by the Society affords outstanding protection. It
provides an Old Age Benefit, payable in one sum, for the full amount of the
Certificate, on the 60th birthday, or, payment in the event of death.

In addition, the Certificate provides a generous Disability Benefit of Ten
Dollars a month, for each \$1000 of Protection carried. Payments of such bene-
fit are not a charge against the Certificate when it becomes a claim, either as a
result of death or old age.

The Certificate contains the usual automatic non-forfeiture privileges. Double
Indemnity may be secured for the payment of a nominal sum.

FRANK E. HAND,
Supreme Chief Ranger.

HEAD OFFICE, TEMPLE BUILDING,
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OVER HALF A CENTURY OF SERVICE WITH SECURITY



PORTAGE PROTECTION

gives coverage at cost.
Policies are non-assessable,
backed by ample resources
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TORONTO WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY

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**ACCIDENT · SICKNESS · AUTOMOBILE
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**The WAWANESA MUTUAL
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Ranks 3rd against all companies on total volume of fire
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Reliable Agents wanted in Districts not now Served.

Head Office—WAWANESA, Man.
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Branches also at Vancouver, B.C.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Winnipeg,
Man.; Montreal, P.Q.; and Saint John, N.B.

— FIRE — AUTOMOBILE

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HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

ONE OF THE OLDEST CANADIAN COMPANIES

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PRESIDENT

ESTABLISHED IN 1850  SYMBOL OF SECURITY

The Aetna Life Insurance Company, writing Life, Group, and Accident insurance, has been a Canadian institution since 1850

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Experience proves that Policies in our Company pay.

The Casualty Company of Canada

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Everything but Life Insurance Agency Correspondence invited.
GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, President. A. W. EASTMUR, Managing Director.

Again... THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

has declared the
**ANNUAL
COMPOUND
BONUS**

addition to the Sum
Assured of



\$21 PER MIL
yielding to many of the
older members over
\$40 PER MIL

on the original sum assured
with corresponding cash dividends

The

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COLIN F. SWORD,
MANAGER FOR CANADA

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do you need to cover
property? Ask an Agent



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Net Cash Surplus, \$2,254,877.28 Policies Non-Assessable
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for life, however long you live, that it is possible to procure in this country, together with the highest grade of security.

By the payment of a slightly higher sum as purchase money, you may obtain an Immediate Government Life Annuity guaranteed payable for ten years in any event and as long thereafter as you live, so that should you not live out the ten years, the annuity would be continued to your heirs for the remainder of the period. This form of annuity better meets the requirements in some cases than one which ceases at death, however soon death may occur after commencement of the annuity.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am back again with more queries regarding automobile insurance.

The Pilot offers liability and property damage on farmers' commercial vehicles at greatly reduced rates than some other companies. Why can it do so? Is the Pilot a sound, reliable company to do business with? What is the difference between tariff companies and non-tariff companies? I am told that Lloyd's of London comes under the non-tariff class and do business through brokers, thereby not giving the service to its policyholders that a company will which has direct agencies looking after its interests.

Please put me straight on this matter. I am considering taking out insurance on two trucks and two cars. I can save considerable money if the non-tariff companies are reliable.

R. H. L., Toronto, Ont.

As the Pilot Insurance Company is not a member of the tariff association, it is at liberty to fix its own rates for public liability and property damage coverage on farmers' commercial vehicles or for any other type of risk. The Pilot has been in business since April 20, 1927, and under the present administration the company has been placed in a sound financial position.

At the end of 1935 its total admitted assets were \$740,007.71, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$375,911.78, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$364,095.93. Comparing this amount with the amount of the unearned premium reserve, \$225,162.06, it will be seen that the company occupies a strong position in relation to the volume of business transacted. As the paid up capital amounted to \$270,000, there was thus a net surplus of \$94,096.93 over capital, unearned premium reserve and all liabilities.

LARGER CITIES SUFFER FROM EXTRAVAGANCE

(Continued from Page 21)

three years' borrowings.

Speaking before the Canadian Club in Toronto in February, Alderman John B. Laidlaw, who is also Chairman of the City Council's Special Committee on Assessment and Taxation, said: "Last year the chickens of the relief loans began to come home to roost to the tune of one million dollars and they are back this year to the amount of two millions, and next year will return to the amount of nearly three millions, for we have piled up a debt of nine millions for relief payments and about wiped out our margin of borrowing powers thereby." Thus borrowing for a self-sustaining debt, or even for a productive new service, may be sound, but for a straight current expense which creates no asset, it only makes trouble.

Toronto is the second city of the Dominion, and the headquarters of about half our banks and other national financial institutions. Perhaps for this reason it has been able to run up a per capita debt which would break the back of a small municipality. It has a property assessment of about \$900,000,000, but some of this assessment is known to be in excess of actual market value. There is very little demand for property, and literally thousands of properties have reverted to the city for taxes. Last year's new building in the city amounted to just about \$10 millions, or 11 per cent of the assessment, and therefore would not offset normal depreciation. The city is trying to raise about \$33 millions a year in taxes on property, but slowly and surely property values are fading. Now it faces an increase of about \$2 millions in its budget. Toronto chose to ignore the depression almost entirely, in so far as its expenditures were concerned. "For several years," said Alderman Laidlaw, "the leaders in the Council have preached the doctrine that the City should employ as many as possible and pay the highest possible scale of wages, claiming that such a policy promoted general prosperity." That Toronto's policy can have any effect on a world depression, of course, is pure bunk. The wise man of the type who finances most of our townships and villages—submits to the obvious facts. Toronto's policy has curtailed its attraction to in-

Its deposit with the Ontario Government for the protection of policyholders amounted to \$30,000.

Tariff companies are those which belong to the Canadian Underwriters Association, and are bound by its rules and regulations as to rates to be charged, commissions to be paid, etc., while non-tariff companies are those which do not belong to this association, and accordingly can fix their own rates, commissions, etc.

Lloyd's underwriters do not belong to the tariff association. They are individual insurers, and while they are licensed in Ontario for the transaction of all classes of insurance except life insurance, they are not required, under the present law in Ontario applicable to such insurers, to make a deposit with the Government for the protection of Ontario policyholders, and they have not made such a deposit. In taking out insurance of any kind, SATURDAY NIGHT advises sticking to those insurers which are not only regularly licensed in this country but which have a deposit with the Government here for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

As your subscriber, we would very much appreciate your kindness in advising us as to the standing of the Minnesota Commercial Men's Association of Minneapolis, Minn.

Will you advise us whether they are licensed to do business in Canada and also their financial standing?

M. A. C., Toronto, Ont.

Not only is the Minnesota Commercial Men's Association, Minneapolis, Minn., unlicensed in Canada, but an order has been issued against it by the Post Office authorities, denying it the use of the Canadian mails because of its attempts to do business here without a license.

It is a good concern to leave alone, as it has no standing in this country, and as a claim against it could not be collected here; the claimant would have to proceed to Minnesota to try to collect, which would place him virtually at its mercy so far as getting his money was concerned.

Its financial statement at December 31, 1934, showed total assets, \$285,365; total liabilities, \$29,896, with nothing shown as unearned premium reserve liability. Total income in 1934, \$278,025; total disbursements, \$249,309.

dustry and to population. Nearly 10,000 people are employed by the city directly, in addition to those on its municipally owned street railway and electric system. They have been favored with a pre-depression wage scale, while other citizens have paid rising taxes out of lowered earnings. Some 28,000 families have solved the problem by transforming themselves from taxpayers to relief recipients. There is a steady trend away from home ownership to tenancy.

MONTREAL, curiously enough, finds itself also about \$2 millions short in its estimated budget for the coming year. That is after an estimate of \$3,600,000 receipts from the sales tax introduced about a year ago, and from which about \$3,000,000 was raised in the past year. Montreal's budget runs to the staggering total of \$48 millions. In contrast to Toronto, it has a great variety of taxes, on incomes, on merchandise sales, and on the public utility corporations which operate in the city. Back in 1934 Montreal had a commission of experts report on the city's finances, but its recommendations for cutting expenditures were promptly rejected. Instead, the aforementioned sales tax was adopted to bolster up the revenues by \$5 millions, only to fall far short of that mark, and Montreal is still searching for the missing two million. Of the total budget, no less than \$35 millions consists of interest and other uncontrollable items, leaving only about \$13 millions for salaries and other controllable items. Montreal, like Toronto, has made the mistake of borrowing for some things that should have been met out of current revenue.

Turning westward, the problems of Winnipeg and of Vancouver are fully as difficult, and city authorities of Vancouver early in March admitted that numerous properties were being taxed more than they produced in actual revenue.

Truly, our four leading cities, which are the centres of much of our wealth and the headquarters of most of our financial institutions, are hardly setting an example of sound finance to the rest of the country. Their heavy burden of relief may be in part unavoidable, but at the same time it is in part due to policies which unfairly dis-

Your Car in a Collision at Zilwaukee, Mich. — — —

You are due back in Toronto next day. Are you embarrassed? Inconvenienced?

NO! Your car is insured with the Great American. Our representatives are *everywhere* in Canada and the United States. You call the nearest one. Your interests are *his* interests. You proceed on your way.

You say that is *service*? Then if you are not insured with the Great American, ask our agent in your city about our unrivalled claims service and the complete protection we offer — Fire, Theft, Public Liability, Property Damage, Collision.

GREAT AMERICAN
INSURANCE CO.
ROCHESTER UNDER-
WRITERS AGENCY
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HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: 465 ST. JOHN ST. MONTREAL

Adam McBride, Manager Herbert C. Bourne, Associate Manager

TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



Increased Trade Indicates the Need of Increased Insurance Protection

Recovery is in evidence and plant adjustments are being made to take care of increasing demands. Coverage that was suitable in the past is inadequate to-day. It is important that sufficient insurance is placed to keep pace with improved conditions.

THE EMPLOYERS' Liability Assurance Corporation Limited of London, England

FIRE • AUTOMOBILE • CASUALTY

tribute income by keeping prosperity standards for those municipally employed and deepening the depression for those dependent on industry or private business.

As we go down the list of cities, difficulties become accentuated in some instances, even to the point of default in the case of Windsor, St. Boniface, and a few others, but the average financial condition is most hopefully improved by new and more examples of conservative policy, as exemplified by Woodstock, Kingston and Owen Sound in Ontario, Charlottetown in the east, Portage la Prairie in the west, and a dozen other substantial cities that might be cited. Largely because of high wage scales, education costs \$17.68 per capita in Toronto and \$15.11 in Hamilton, against only \$11.75 per capita in Halifax.

BACK in 1926, a commission appointed by Toronto, the recommendations of which were adopted, set forth the following principle for a civic wage policy: "It must be true that the city should have the best that each man can give for fair remuneration, but we also believe that the remuneration should not be more than the employee could command outside the service, certainly not less, if the best he has is demanded." The city has retained the wage scale almost intact, but has discarded the principle behind it. It pays 60 cents per hour for casual labor and snow cleaning, but fixes only 50 cents per hour as the fair wage under civic contracts. Maintenance in the Toronto city hall costs 82 cents per square foot per annum, while corresponding maintenance costs in Toronto office buildings (which have to be kept right for tenants) are about 50 cents, or less, some being under 35 cents. It costs \$21,000 a year for a staff to handle \$10,000 of coal for Toronto's city hall, while a prominent housing company in the same city handled \$14,390 of coal on a wage list of \$5.876.

Attention is being turned in Toronto to the publicly owned street railway and electric distribution system as a source for new tax revenue. Montreal, as previously noted, already taps these sources, and the corporations in Winnipeg and Vancouver contribute to those cities. Whether a publicly owned system should pay taxes has always been a moot question, one view being that as a public enterprise it should be on the same basis as the city hall and the schools, while the other view is that the true cost is not known and charged, at least in any way that can be compared with a privately owned system, unless general taxes are first levied against it. Among western cities and towns, it is a common practice to administer waterworks, electric service and any other utilities in such a way as to yield a large profit. In many cases much larger than could be regarded as normal taxation. That, of course, is a radical departure from the principle of public service at cost which was the primary motive for public ownership. It seems likely that Toronto will take some such step, especially since fairly strong reserves have already been set up by both its electric and street railway utilities. It will mean just another form of levy against its citizens.

Basically, the large cities in Canada, as in other countries, are in a strong position economically, the tendency for population to concentrate in large centres being still evident. Industry has shown a similar trend, but it is very sensitive to taxes and to wage rates, and some of our most prominent industrial developments of late years have been in smaller places where these conditions are more favorable. There is a real danger that our big cities may find themselves stranded with their debts and with their populations in relief, while small places which have been satisfied with more modest spending take their place in industrial leadership.



CENTRAL PATRICIA. This picture of the Central Patricia Gold Mines mill indicates the rapid development which has been taking place in the Pickle Lake-Crow River area. While the find was made earlier building operations only commenced in 1930, and it was 1934 before the mill was completed. Further developments have taken place since this picture was made, in 1935 something over \$180,000.00 being expended on additional equipment and supplies.

THE GREAT PICKLE CROW FIELD

Results to Date Indicate Rich New Goldfield That Will Compare Well With Best in Canada

BY J. A. MCRAE

IT IS about six years since news first came down the woodland trail that gold had been found in the vicinity of Pickle Lake and the neighboring Crow River. McFarlane, Smith, Howe, Havel, Ekegusson and Cohen are names among the prospectors who first planted discovery posts in the new field. It took time for pioneers like John E. Hammell and F. M. Connell to investigate and set exploration programs in motion.

Now that gold is coming out at a rate not far short of one quarter of a million dollars every thirty days, the conclusion may be reached that it is merely a question of time for this output to be realized.

However, the wisdom of mining is not as simple as it first seems. There are times when available funds run low. The Pickle Crow field, like various others in Canada, has had its times of need.

Jack Hammell pushed exploration with vigor in the group now known as Pickle Crow Gold Mines. Fred Connell and associates worked aggressively on what is now known as the Central Patricia Gold Mines. It was these two enterprises, "Pickle Crow" and "Central Patricia" that were destined to become the two major diamond-drilling organizations in what now offers promise of development into a gold producing area of magnitude.

The Ontario Department of Mines made its helpful contribution through a geological report on the area. Reginald E. Hore was already geologist to make an examination and to point toward favorable possibilities.

Less helpful was the attitude of representatives of some of the old and established mining organizations in Canada. It is a matter of fact that a number of the leading mining companies were given an opportunity to undertake development of the Pickle Crow area, but declined, goldfields, of course, had very different.

ONE of the early obstacles which promoters had to surmount in the new gold field was the fact that gold was found to occur in a break lying in iron formation. Success in gold mining in Ontario had become associated with geological conditions where porphyry intrusions occurred in greenstones or sediments. Students of these products of the earth saw very little wisdom in the expenditure of money on a gold occurrence under vastly differing conditions. Hammell, Hore, and others soon recognized some similarity between the geological structure at Pickle Crow and that revealed through decades of operation on the great Kolar mine in India. It was this recognition of a fact that bolstered the early courage required to work and to find finances with which to pursue mining operations to the present successful stage.

As a consequence, pioneers with ability to recognize something new, and with courage to raise the funds with which to put their reputations to the test, have reaped the full reward of the success now obtained in this latest of Ontario's important gold producing fields.

It is perhaps fortunate for mining in Canada that the older mining companies declined to under-

take the development of a leading gold deposit in the new area. More and more the geologist, the mining engineer, the prospector or practical mining man is arriving at a stage of great independence of thought. It is not so long ago that when one engineer turned away from a mining prospect, a "black eye" remained, so to speak. The courageous hesitated to step into situations where the mind feared to tread. This is no longer the case, and as a consequence, mining is making unprecedented progress.

PICKLE CROW GOLD MINES

AT THE present time, Pickle Crow is working at a rate of 175 tons per day, and is producing gold at a rate of \$125,000 to \$130,000 a month. The monthly performance shows some variation, but a rate of 5,000 tons and a yield of close to \$25 is about the current monthly average. The mill went into operation in April, 1935, and attained full rate in May. Since that time and up until March 15, 1936, the output has reached approximately \$1,300,000. Operations have been carried to 750 ft. in depth. The indications are that while upper levels carried over 250 to the ton in gold across an average width of 33 inches, the deposits may be somewhat wider at lower horizons, and with values at lower levels equally as rich as at upper levels. Pickle Crow has made arrangements for additional hydro-electric power to be delivered late this year from Ontario Hydro.

On the strength of this, and because of the favorable developments at depth, the outlook is favorable for an increase to possibly 9,000 tons per month during the coming year. This would point toward an output of \$225,000 a month, or a rate of \$2,700,000 a year. It is a little early to estimate cost, but on a plant of 300 tons per day the cost may be brought to between \$7 and \$8 per ton. This would indicate around \$1,500,000 a year profit. Even after allowing a 20 per cent. reduction for unforeseen contingencies, such a variation in grade of ore, higher costs, etc., a profit of \$1,500,000 annually would still be indicated. The company is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares, thereby suggesting an income of 50 cents per share annually to the stockholders based upon the indicated enlargement to 300 tons per day. A G. Hattie has won marked distinction as general manager of Pickle Crow, and has been ably assisted by B. H. Budgeon, director of mining.

CENTRAL PATRICIA GOLD MINES

CENTRAL Patricia is the second largest producer in the new gold field. The mill started off at 50 tons per day, but was increased in April, 1935, to 100 tons. Output for 1935 was \$777,579 from 35,192 tons of ore. Development was carried to 500 ft. in depth, and it is proposed to continue sinking to the 1,000 ft. level this year. The mill is also being enlarged, and will this month attain a rate of 150 tons per day. The indications are that the plant may permit close to 5,000 tons to be dealt with monthly, for production of \$110,000 to \$120,000 per month, or a rate of close to \$1,400,000 a year. The

other discovery of importance on the company's Springer group. This will be developed as soon as adequate power is made available late this year—and this may result in further substantial increase in production. Another important feature is that the ore estimate at present is approximately 100,000 tons carrying an average of \$22.10 in gold per ton. Allen J. Anderson, manager of Central Patricia, has established a very high degree of efficiency at the mine.

OTHER PROPERTIES

THERE are various other properties of promise in the Pickle Lake and Crow River gold area. Among these may be mentioned Kaw-Crow, Albany River, Winoga and Gateway Patricia.

On the Kaw-Crow and the Winoga, camps for the accommodation of about 20 men on each property have been erected. The Winoga consists of 170 acres situated adjacent to Pickle Crow and in line with the strike of the mineral zone,

CONNELL MINING & EXPLORATION COMPANY

LIMITED

F. M. Connell W. H. Connell Alan Cockeram
President Vice-President Sec'y-Treasurer

Mining Properties Optioned and Developed

1001 FEDERAL BLDG.

TORONTO (2) ONT.

PICKLE CROW

GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

Head Office and Mine Office: Pickle Crow, Ont.
Toronto Agency: 1406 Concourse Bldg., Toronto, Ont.
Transfer Agents: Trusts & Guarantee Co., Toronto, Ont.
Chartered Trust & Executor Co., Montreal, Que.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President—J. E. HAMMELL
Vice-President—A. L. SMITH
Secretary-Treasurer—ROBERT FENNELL, K.C.
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer—G. A. CAVIN
Director of Mining—B. H. BUDGEON
Director—FOLA HAMMELL



Backing Faith With Works in a Proven Gold Area

Early in 1934 we underwrote and offered the first public issue of the shares of Pickle Crow Gold Mines, Limited, upon the recommendation of Reginald E. Hore, who has since become general manager of our subsidiary company. . . . We commenced to acquire additional ground in the area a year and a half ago and have since secured for financing and development, under Mr. Hore's direction, three of the most important remaining properties in the area, which are briefly described herein. . . . We are firmly convinced that the time is now ripe for undertaking

further important exploration and development on these favorably located and highly-valued properties which all have geology similar to that of the producing areas and give promise of producing commercial ore bodies in Canada's most remarkable young gold field. . . . Extensive campaigns of diamond-drilling are commencing on Kaw-Crow and Winoga properties and operations will commence at an early date on Gateway Patricia. . . . We have prepared a limited number of large maps of the Pickle Lake-Crow River area, showing all active operations—a copy of which will be forwarded on request.

ALL THREE OPERATIONS ARE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF REGINALD E. HORE

H. R. BAIN & COMPANY LIMITED

Underwriters of Canadian Mining Issues

Bain Building, 304 Bay Street, Toronto.

ADelaide 4271

KAW-CROW PATRICIA GOLD MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

The company controls 65 claims in the Pickle Lake-Crow River Area, partially adjoining Pickle Crow Gold Mines Limited and Winoga Patricia Gold Mines on the east and Albany River Gold Mines on the northeast. Camps have been erected, a contract for diamond-drilling awarded, and also for an electrical survey.

CAPITALIZATION

Authorized Capital	5,000,000 shares
Issued for Properties	(Par Value \$1 each)
Recent Issue	800,000 shares
In Treasury	700,000 shares
	1,500,000 shares

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President, Managing Director—Reginald E. Hore
Secretary-Treasurer—Corporation Management and Executives Limited.
David Gross, Kitchener; D. H. Porter, Toronto; G. M. Fleming, Toronto; D. A. Chadwick, Toronto.
REGISTRAR, TRANSFER AGENT
Chartered Trust and Executor Co.
Head Office—Bain Building, 304 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

SOLICITORS
Fennell, Porter & Davis, Toronto

AUDITORS
George A. Touche & Company

WINOGA PATRICIA GOLD MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

Controlling 172 acres adjoining Pickle Crow Gold Mines for one mile on the east; also adjoins Kaw-Crow Patricia on the west and Albany River Gold Mines on the northwest. Diamond-drilling is now in progress. An electrical survey is also being made.

CAPITALIZATION

Authorized	5,000,000 shares (\$1 par value)
Issued for Properties	1,500,000 shares
Issued for Financing	700,000 shares
Remaining in Treasury	1,000,000 shares

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President, Managing Director—Reginald E. Hore
Secretary-Treasurer—Corporation Management and Executives Limited.
David Gross, Kitchener; D. H. Porter, Toronto; G. M. Fleming, Toronto; D. A. Chadwick, Toronto.

SOLICITORS
Fennell, Porter & Davis, Toronto

REGISTRAR, TRANSFER AGENT
Chartered Trust and Executor Co.

AUDITORS
George A. Touche & Company

HEAD OFFICE—Bain Building, 304 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

GATEWAY PATRICIA GOLD MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

The company controls 27 claims (approx. 1,980 acres) adjoining and directly west of the property of Central Patricia Gold Mines Limited. On the projected line of strike of the Central Patricia main ore bodies, Gateway Patricia has a length of one mile. It is planned to carry on thorough exploration for ore bodies by surface work and diamond-drilling under the direction of R. E. Hore, Managing Director.

CAPITALIZATION

Authorized	5,000,000 shares (\$1 par value)
Issued for Properties	800,000 shares

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President, Managing Director—Reginald E. Hore
Secretary-Treasurer—Corporation Management and Executives Limited.
David Gross, Kitchener; D. H. Porter, Toronto; J. Maitland MacIntosh, Toronto; D. A. Chadwick, Toronto.

SOLICITORS
Fennell, Porter & Davis, Toronto

REGISTRAR, TRANSFER AGENT
Chartered Trust and Executor Co.

AUDITORS
George A. Touche & Company

HEAD OFFICE—Bain Building, 304 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

The Public will be given an opportunity to participate in an issue of the shares of this company at an early date.

THE ABOVE BAIN SPONSORED PROPERTIES REPRESENT A MAJOR SEARCH FOR ORE OVER A TOTAL AREA OF SIX SQ. MILES

The company is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares with 1,000,000 shares still in the treasury. A complete electrical survey is being made and plans call for an extensive campaign of diamond drilling.

Kaw-Crow adjoins Winoga, and is also adjacent to Pickle Crow at a point where it is in line with the strike of the mineral zone occurring on the Springer group of Central Patricia. A partial electrical survey is to be made on Kaw-Crow and an extensive program of exploration is to be carried on.

Albany River has been diamond drilled with encouraging results. This company has eight mining claims situated astride the favorable geological area. Diamond drilling has intersected gold-bearing veins on which the company's engineer has advised development. A mining plant is now being erected. Albany River is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares. The property is situated close to the northeast corner of Pickle Crow.

Gateway Patricia has been furnished with funds by H. R. Bain & Company to begin work. A crew is engaged at present in erecting camps.

I have endeavored to point out the more important operation in the new gold field. There are hundreds of other mining claims on which more or less prospecting has been undertaken and among which are a number of impressive showings.

Now that two mines are producing gold at a rate of close to \$250,000 per month, and now that Pickle Crow has announced an initial dividend of 5 cents per share as the first from the new area, interest may be expected to increase in regard to the newer mines and the various promising prospects. The summer of 1936 will witness widespread activity.

M. E. Hurst, geologist for the Ontario Department of Mines, made the following report in part on the new area:

"Volcanic rocks, similar to the Keewatin, described from other parts of the Patricia portion of the district of Kenora, make up the bulk of the greenstone belts. They consist chiefly of andesitic and basaltic lavas, usually massive, but often sheared and altered to chlorite-carbonate schists. Occasionally they show an ellipsoidal or pillow structure and only rarely are they amygdaloidal. Acid lavas of rhyolitic composition occur in a few places. Volcanic breccia, forming a zone about 50 feet wide along flow contacts, was noted on claim Po. 727 (Northern Aerial Minerals Exploration, Limited, East group.) What is probably the same zone outcrops again to the northeast on claim Pa. 63 of the Albany River Mines.

"In places the lavas are highly contorted and show evidence of the dragfolding that produced openings later filled by gash veins of quartz. Narrow bands of iron formation or other sediments occur here and there intercalated between the lava flows. Near the granite contacts the greenstones frequently show the effects of metamorphism and, in some instances, they



A TWO-TRACTOR HAUL. These materials are being taken in to the Pickle Crow Gold Mines. Mining supplies come from many parts of Canada and in many cases these hauls provide striking evidence of the importance of mining as a consumer of Canadian industrial products.

have been converted to hornblende schist or amphibolite.

"Streaks, lenses, and bands of iron formation occur in various parts of the Pickle Lake greenstone belt. These bodies range in width from a few feet to 250 feet and can frequently be traced more or less continuously for several hundred feet along the strike. They appear to be intercalated between the Keewatin lava flows, and in places grade almost imperceptibly into the enclosing formations. The contacts between the greenstone and iron formation constitute lines of structural weakness. This is due to the fact that the greenstones readily become schistose and tend to flow under pressure, whereas the harder and more resistant iron formation does not. In cases where shearing has been very intense, the bodies of iron formation are much fractured and often disrupted into segments, which are twisted from their original position and surrounded by schistose greenstone squeezed in from the sides. The principal deposits on the Central Patricia and N.A.M.E. properties are associated with bands of iron formation in which such fracture zones have developed and along which later mineralization has taken place.

"The bodies of iron formation observed in the area are too low-grade to be of any value as a source of iron. Although in some sections the bands consist almost wholly of magnetite, such occurrences are not extensive enough to be of economic importance.

"The iron formation consists of bands, ranging from a fraction of an inch to 2 inches in thickness, in which iron carbonate, silica, and magnetite are present in varied proportions. The oxidation of the iron carbonate to limonite imparts a rusty appearance to the outcrops and frequently accentuates the banded structure. The silica occurs as a chaledonic or flinty variety and never as jasper.

"On an unweathered surface the iron formation may be light-grey, buff, greenish-brown, or black in color. Usually it is made up of alternating light and dark grey layers. The light-colored bands

consist of finely laminated silica with only minor amounts of iron carbonate. The grey or brown layers contain much iron carbonate, some silica, and a little magnetite. In the dark-grey or black bands,

magnetite is abundant and usually predominates over the other constituents. In places, streaks and fragments of chloritic material from the greenstone walls are included in the iron formation near its margins.

"Where later fracturing and mineralization have taken place, pyrrhotite and occasionally pyrite are found replacing the iron carbonate and filling minute cracks in the various bands. Oxidation of these sulphides is usually indicated by an extensive gossan and by the presence of a white sulphate coating the weathered surfaces."

SINCE the foregoing geological report was written by Mr. Hurst, the operators in the new field have encountered rich ore and consistent ore shoots outside the iron formation. This adds greatly to the scope of possibilities.

It is scarcely two years since work gained important headway, yet a valuation of over \$20,000,000 is already attached to the shares of the active companies in the new district.

No new goldfield in Canada has made greater progress in such a short space of time as has the

Pickle Lake and Crow River area. The results already attained in terms of richness of ore and in profit per ton, as well as continuity of mineralization appear to be prophetic of a new goldfield in the making which may compare well with the best so far established in Canada.

MINES

(Continued from Page 23)

The plant is being enlarged for about 400,000 tons a year — yet, while this is being done, the mine is being developed at a still greater rate. Official records for more than a year have shown ore reserves growing at a rate of about 1,000,000 tons a year.

Pickle Crow produced approximately \$256,000 during the first two months of 1936.

Bralorne has resumed dividend payments and will disburse a dividend of 10 per cent, together with a bonus of 5 per cent, on April 15.

W. S. Kieley, Winnipeg, has joined the directorate of Split Lake

Gold Mines. The new director, for 12 years up to 1923 was in charge of Ford Motor branches in Vancouver, Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg, and then helped form Dominion Motors, Ltd., with several western branches. Officials announce that Split Lake's mining program is being rushed ahead, the complete mining plant to be operating early in April.

Canadian Kirkland has intersected its main vein in No. 3 diamond drill hole, thereby indicating a length of 600 or 700 ft. Officials are encouraged by results.

Consolidated Chibougamau shareholders were not informed at the annual meeting as to indicated ore. The president declared this omission to be due to it being against the policy of Consolidated Smelters (which concern holds control) to give out estimates of ore reserves.

Tashota Goldfields is getting good results from ore out of "D" stope where values are officially quoted at .86 ounces of gold per ton across seven feet and over a length of 110 ft.

Winoga Patricia Gold Mines Limited

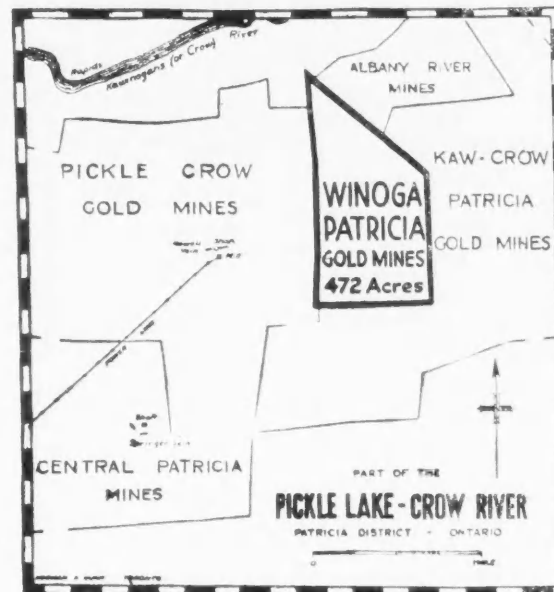
Head Office: Bain Building
504 Bay Street
Toronto

(No Personal Liability)

Mine Office:
Pickle-Crow P.O.
Via Hudson, Ont

PROPERTY — The property controlled by Winoga Patricia Gold Mines Limited consists of approximately 472 acres adjoining the properties of Pickle Crow Gold Mines Limited for one mile on the east and the properties of Kaw-Crow Patricia Gold Mines Limited on the west, northwest and south and the property of Albany River Gold Mines Limited on the northwest. The Winoga property is on the line of strike of the main Pickle Crow vein for five-eighths of a mile.

DEVELOPMENT CAMPAIGN — A contract for 5,000 feet of diamond drilling has been let and drilling is now proceeding under the active direction of H. L. Edwards, who was appointed by Reginald E. Hore, managing director. An electrical survey of the entire property is to be made by Hans Lundberg, Inc.



Capitalization
Authorized — 5,000,000 shares
of a par value of \$1 each
Issued — 2,000,000 shares
(Including This Issue)
Remaining in Treasury
1,000,000 shares

Officers and Directors
President and Managing Director
Reginald E. Hore
Secretary-Treasurer
Corporate Secretary &
Executive Director
David Gross, J. A. Kitchener,
G. M. Thompson, Toronto
1936 H. L. Edwards, Toronto
D. A. Chisholm, Toronto
Directors
Benjamin Butler & Louis Tibbitts
Registrar and Transfer Agent
Chartered Trust & Exchange
Company
Auditors
Gordon S. Taylor & Company

Purchase Winoga Patricia Now Eight Reasons Why

- 1 BECAUSE Pickle Crow and Central Patricia mines have given definite proof of rich substantial and deep-seated ore bodies, reflected in profits through a share value enhancement of approximately \$17,500,000 since 1934.
- 2 BECAUSE the property of Winoga Patricia adjoins Pickle Crow for one mile on its eastern boundary and is on direct line of strike of the main Pickle Crow vein for a distance of five-eighths of a mile. The Pickle Crow vein, it was recently announced, has been intersected by diamond drill three hundred feet farther to the east beyond the easterly limit of underground drifting, and that much nearer to the Winoga boundary.
- 3 BECAUSE the Crow River Schist Zone, in which are located the main ore bodies of the Pickle Crow and Central Patricia Mines, embraces the Winoga property.
- 4 BECAUSE it has been demonstrated that two major ore bodies exist four miles apart in this zone, showing the range of ore deposition, while a third and parallel ore body is found one mile to the south in the Springer Vein of Central Patricia.
- 5 BECAUSE Mr. Hore has stated that while it is not probable that an unbroken stretch of ore will be found for the length of the zone, he does believe that further important ore bodies remain to be found in favorable places yet to be developed along the Crow River zone.
- 6 BECAUSE we know that Mr. Hore has made a close and constant study of the field from its early days to its most important development period. He predicted in 1929 that both Pickle Crow and Central Patricia would make mines; recommended to us the financing of mill construction on Pickle Crow in 1934 and regards the Pickle Lake-Crow River area as a field that will yield many millions over a long period of years.
- 7 BECAUSE operators now entering the field have the advantage of the facilities established by the pioneer operations which have inaugurated power and transportation services and surveyed the field as to future railway and power requirements.
- 8 BECAUSE we have underwritten sufficient of the treasury stock of Winoga Patricia to provide a substantial exploration and development fund with adequate stock remaining in treasury to carry on mine development as and when warranted.

Price, 35c a Share

Underwritten by Mines Development Division of

H. R. BAIN & COMPANY

LIMITED

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Head Office: 304 BAY ST., BAIN BUILDING, TORONTO. AD. 4271

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No. 778 Main Street 1411 Walnut Street

While we do not guarantee the statements contained herein, we have no doubt that they are correct and when we do, we will be glad to



KINDLY USE
THIS COUPON

H. R. BAIN & CO., LIMITED
Bain Bldg., 304 Bay St., Toronto
I wish to subscribe for _____ shares of Winoga Patricia Gold Mines Limited at thirty-five cents per share.

Please signify () I am enclosing cheque for \$_____ to cover purchase.
() Send stock with draft attached to
() Please send me further information on Winoga Patricia Gold Mines and map of the Pickle Crow area.

SIGNED _____
ADDRESS _____
As this issue has been underwritten, the company has already received payment of commitments to pay for the underwritten shares. The proceeds of this issue will be used for the purpose of the company which is hereby sold to you.

ALBANY RIVER MINES LIMITED


(No personal liability)

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

J. W. MORRISON—President Haileybury, Ont.
LOUIS COHEN—Director Haileybury, Ont.
G. C. LAWRENCE—Director Toronto, Ont.
E. H. HORNE—Director Enfield, N.S.
R. D. CUMMING—Sec'y-Treas. and Director Haileybury, Ont.

HEAD OFFICE - HAILEYBURY, ONT.

The directors of Albany River Mines announce that following the recommendations of Mr. John A. Reid, consulting engineer, they have purchased a complete mining plant with necessary supplies for several months' operations. These have all been shipped to the property at Pickle Lake. A large portion has now reached the property and camp buildings to house thirty men have been erected. Actual sinking operations will commence shortly. Sufficient funds are on hand to complete the full mining program recommended by Mr. Reid.



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The WESTERN SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION
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EQUITABLE SECURITIES CORP. LTD. 100 RYAN ST. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
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SASKATCHEWAN, SASK.

CAN GOVERNMENT AID RESTORE NEWSPRINT?

(Continued from Page 21)
the Dominion Marketing Act, the St. Lawrence Paper Company's quarrel with the Quebec authorities and the dispute between the Province of Ontario officials and the McEwen Co. to realize that, whether they desire it or not, governments have and will be forced to deal with the problems of this industry.

THE ineffectiveness of control not only by the various government bodies, but also by the newsprint trade associations is, of course, largely the result of the effectiveness of the United States consumers' associations. As about eighty per cent. of the Canadian production is normally exported to the United States, the publishers in that country, represented by the American Newspaper Publishers Association (A.N.P.A.), a very wide-awake body, have to be reckoned with in any newsprint discussion. Several groups of publishers are so powerful that they have in a large measure determined the consumers' newsprint policy and the price of newsprint. In fact, it has been stated authoritatively that the Hearst interests take about twenty per cent. of the total Canadian newsprint shipments. In this regard it is interesting to note that Colonel Frank Knox of Chicago, one of the principal figures behind the Aldrich-Geffell Great Lakes reorganization, is a possible presidential nominee for the Republican party, and Mr. Frank E. Gannett, another publisher, has been mentioned as a possible Republican choice for Vice-President. Thus, any attempt to control newsprint has to be dealt with very carefully. It would indeed be unfortunate if an international incident resulted from such an effort.

The Great Lakes reorganization affords a recent and excellent example of the effect of government interference on the policy of United States consumers. The twenty-four publishers behind the Aldrich-Geffell plan released a short time ago a communication in which they warned the Ontario Government against interfering with the Great Lakes timber limits. They intimated that if the scheme was not approved they would take steps to make their purchases outside of Ontario. This was, of course, playing Ontario against Quebec and it is very doubtful if one province would want to benefit at the expense of the other as a result of a scheme like this.

In this regard it might be advantageous to digress for a moment and examine the threat of

the United States publishers to satisfy their needs in other places than Canada. This danger has been laughed at by the Canadian manufacturer, but it might well be true again that he who laughs last laughs best. For although United States newsprint output has steadily declined and Newfoundland production will not likely be greatly increased, and it is improbable that mills will be established in Labrador or Alaska, yet Scandinavian exports to the United States could be materially increased and it is submitted that suitable newsprint paper can and will some day be manufactured from southern pine in the United States. These trees take about one-third the time to mature that Canadian spruce does and it has been demonstrated experimentally that manufacturing costs of this kind of newsprint paper are very low. It has been stated that if it had not been for the opposition of representatives from the State of Maine money would have been granted under N.I.R.A. authority to build a newsprint mill in the southern States. It would seem that the danger from this source might become very real and that it would be extremely unwise for the Canadian manufacturers or the Government to adopt a policy which might encourage this development.

ANY review of the newsprint industry must emphasize one thing and that is the appalling lack of co-operation among the producers and consumers. Luckily, the selfish aims made prominent largely by their associations are not shared by their members as a whole. Surely it is as much in the interests of the publisher that his newsprint manufacturer should be in a healthy financial condition and thus afford him a reliable supply, as it is important to the producer to have the consumer making money and so give him a steady market for his tonnage. It is unfortunate that the producer lives in one country and the consumer in another, but this should not prove an impossible barrier in reconciling their viewpoints.

Any betterment of the present situation is certainly unlikely to come from the action of either association. It is suggested that an independent informal body might prove far more efficient in bringing these two parties together. A newsprint council might well be formed which would include members of the publishers, the manufacturers and representatives of the two governments concerned.

This council might meet once or twice a year and discuss common problems. If necessary, the decisions of this international body might be enforced and imposition of penalties sanctioned by legislation, but this method, it is felt, should be only used as a last resort. A better understanding would result from this contact and it is conceivable that some solution to the pressing problems could be found.

Several publishers have openly acknowledged that they are interested in their manufacturers' welfare and have guaranteed themselves a reliable supply of newsprint by putting money into and gaining some control of newsprint mills in Canada. Thus, the *New York Times* has an interest in the Spruce Falls Paper Co. which has a mill at Kapuskasing, and the *Chicago Tribune* owns the Ontario Paper Company's mill at Thorold. The latter publishing company is so satisfied with its investment that it has announced that it will shortly build a new tide-water mill in the Province of Quebec, which will be used to supply the requirements of a New York newspaper. Representatives from these companies might well be represented on an international council such as was mentioned above, as they are well acquainted with the problems of the consumer and the producer.

Although it can be only mentioned here, the greater social welfare which results from an assured, steady, high capacity mill operation is perhaps the best argument for the co-operation of both parties. One need only to compare most newsprint communities, especially those like Espanola or Sturgeon Falls, with those of Thorold or Kapuskasing to illustrate the point. A study of the human element behind the Canadian newsprint industry is one that might well be the subject of much fruitful research. If one can use as a standard the subjects for study given under university scholarships, this type of post-graduate work is, unfortunately, almost wholly neglected by our Canadian universities.

THE entry of the publisher into the manufacturing end of the business has been almost universally deplored. The resulting benefits are seldom given any publicity, but our attention is being constantly drawn to the threat of lower prices, the present over-capacity of the industry and the danger of United States capital obtaining control of our national resources.

It is submitted that the importance of these problems is often over-stressed. Most of the difficulties encountered by this industry are bettered, not aggravated, by this change in control. The survival of the fittest is as important a principle in Canadian economic development as it is in Darwinian theory. When the high cost obsolete mills are converted into other uses or dismantled and eliminated from the newsprint picture, the whole industry will benefit and, eventually, even the welfare of the community concerned will be bettered. It is true that there may be a transient period in which workers may have to be transferred from one industry to another, but this difficulty might well be faced now and overcome before the people concerned lose their adaptability. The building of new mills at the present time can only be deplored if idle, well-situated and efficient properties could in the alternative be purchased or leased which would afford suitable facilities. The governments of the provinces concerned might well agree together to stop this duplication when it could be avoided.

No serious thought need be wasted concerning the entry of United States capitalists. They have already invested a great deal of money in our country, as we have in theirs, and no great uproar has ensued. On the contrary, both countries have appreciated the assistance. More important is the criticism that the entry of the publishers into this field will keep newsprint prices down. But no one has used this argument against the sales policy of the mills that are already controlled by United States publishers. On the other hand, the reverse has happened in that several consumers have been eliminated from the contracting field and thus have acted as a stabilizing factor in the situation.

If this control became an important factor in the industry, it might be necessary to eliminate these mills from the price-fixing group. As their whole tonnage would probably be contracted for, it is felt that this could be done without much difficulty. It is likely that the Great Lakes reorganization scheme, which was discussed above, will benefit the industry. Offers of tonnage contracts do not assure as permanent an interest in the property as financial aid, yet they also, in the long run, should not only help the company concerned but have a stabilizing effect on the rest of the industry.

THROUGHOUT this article the use of compulsion has been advocated only as a last resort, but it is conceivable that a time may come when it will be necessary. Certainly, a manufacturers' association like N.E.M.A.C., based as it is upon voluntary pacts dependent upon penalties that cannot be enforced, will never be efficient. If the members of the industry cannot agree among themselves and need government aid, it would be wise to see that assistance was offered following a definite, well thought out program. A business man of international repute might well be appointed a newsprint Czar to advise government bodies and other interested parties in an impartial way. He would need a small research staff to keep him informed so that he would be able to give the best advice and recommend any action he thought advisable. Complementary legislation would have to be passed by the Dominion and the various provinces affected, so that any action which he thought advantageous and which was approved by the various bodies might be carried out. No tribunal of this type will be respected unless its recommendations carry weight and can be enforced.

It is hoped that this article has at least mentioned the more important proposals that have and that might be used to stabilize the industry. The newsprint structure is so complex that no discussion of this length can pretend to deal adequately with the subject, but if the article has stimulated an interest in this, one of Canada's greatest problems, it has fulfilled its purpose.

The last decennial Canadian census disclosed that agriculture directly supports about half of the population of the Dominion and a considerable percentage indirectly through farm purchasing power. The farmers of Canada buy nearly one billion dollars worth of goods and services annually from their fellow Canadians. And Canadian farm products account for practically one-half of Canada's export trade: new wealth exchanged for money or goods in the world's markets.

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